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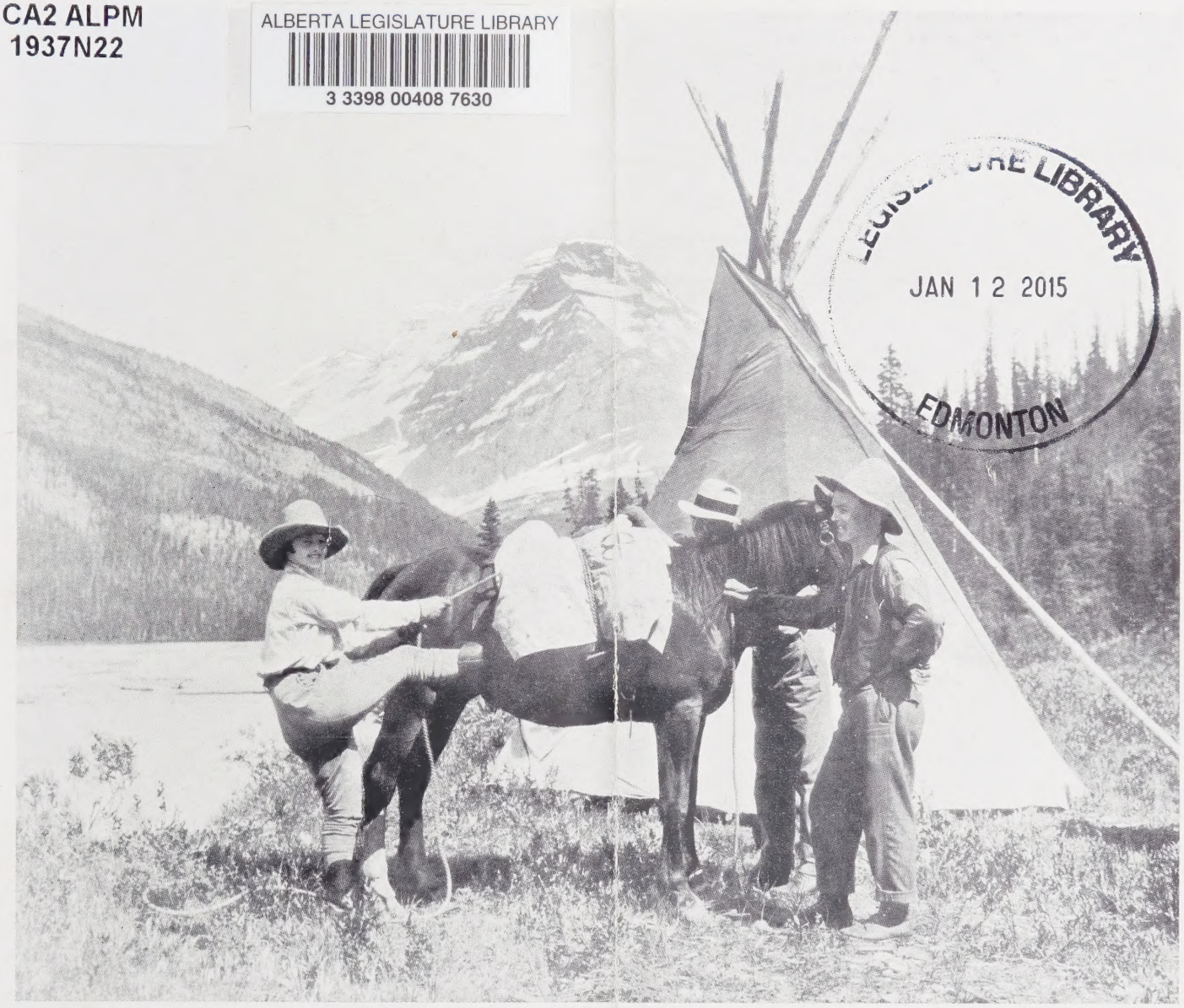

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Alberta, Canada

(Map, Pages 16 and 17)

Alberta is the Most Westerly of the Prairie Provinces in Canada

THE northern boundary is the 60th parallel of latitude, the southern boundary is the International border between the United States and Canada, at Montana. On the west is the Province of British Columbia, and to the east is the Province of Saskatchewan. To the north of the northern boundary of the Province, the North-West Territories extend for 500 miles to the Arctic Cirlce.

The area of Alberta is 255,285 square miles. The Province is approximately 750 miles long, 180 miles wide at its southern base and 400 miles wide at its northern extremity.

Beautiful Maligne Lake, Jasper National Park

National Parks

THE NATIONAL park area of Alberta is 8,000 square miles, and comprises two-thirds of Canada's entire national park area. It includes three mountain parks, constituting the largest mountain national park system in the world, and provides a wealth of scenery unsurpassed.

BANFF — 2,500 square miles, next largest to Jasper, is a much older park from the standpoint of development, for it has been famous for many years among tourists from all parts of the world who have come to revel in the glories of Lake Louise, and the unequalled setting of the noted Banff Springs Hotel. The Banff park is west of the City of Calgary, the site of Banff town being some 85 miles by all-weather highway from that city and on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the Pacific Coast.

Banff has often been described as the "Queen of the Rockies." It provides one of the most majestic masterpieces of nature's mountain artistry. In addition to the Banff Springs Hotel, the last word in beauty, dignity and luxury, operated by the railway company, there are numerous fine hotels, and an assortment of camps, and chalets providing accommodation for the tourist at reasonable rates, while cabins and cottages are available for rent. More than 150 miles of motor drives are in use in the park, including the trip to Lake Louise, gem of the Rockies, 37 miles from Banff town, and where another magnificent hotel is maintained by the railway company, as well as other accommodation. Lake Minnewanka, Lake Moraine and the Valley of the Ten Peaks, Sundance Canyon, Upper Hot Springs, are all alluring spots within easy reach of Banff. A beautiful golf course is also maintained, as well as swimming pools with hot sulphur springs. Banff Park furnishes almost unlimited opportunity for trail riding, hiking, special motor tours, mountain climbing, etc., and there is an abundance of wild life, protected by the vast game preserve of the park, which overflowing into the territory beyond, provides sport for the hunter. Fishing, canoeing, boating are other sports indulged in within the park.

It is now possible to find an almost all-the-year-round entertainment at Banff. The scenic attractions of the summer and the ski-ing carnival in the winter make this a most enjoyable place to spend a vacation. The slopes of 8,275 ft. on Mount Norquay provide facilities for jumps, downhill runs and slalom courses. Entertainment for visitors after the day's ski-ing program has been completed includes skating, hockey matches, curling, moonlight sleighing, tobogganing, snow-shoeing, dancing, and a most unique event in a winter resort—outdoor swimming in a naturally warm sulphur pool.

Banff Park is on the direct route from California, Washington, Oregon and other states into Alberta, the route being via the famous Banff-Windermere highway. Some of the famous peaks of the park are Rundle, Goat, Lougheed, Cascade, Victoria, Lefroy, Temple, Castle, Hector and the Ten Peaks, all of these being from 8,000 to 11,000 feet.

JASPER—4,200 square miles, the largest in extent of the Alberta mountain parks, is the most northerly and the most recently developed. It lies west of the City of Edmonton, about 230 miles, and is linked by a gravelled highway, which was once the old Jasper Trail used by the fur traders. The park is on the main line of the Canadian National Railways, westward through the Yellowhead Pass, to the Coast, and includes a luxurious bungalow hotel system, developed by the railway company, on the borders of beautiful Lac Beauvert.

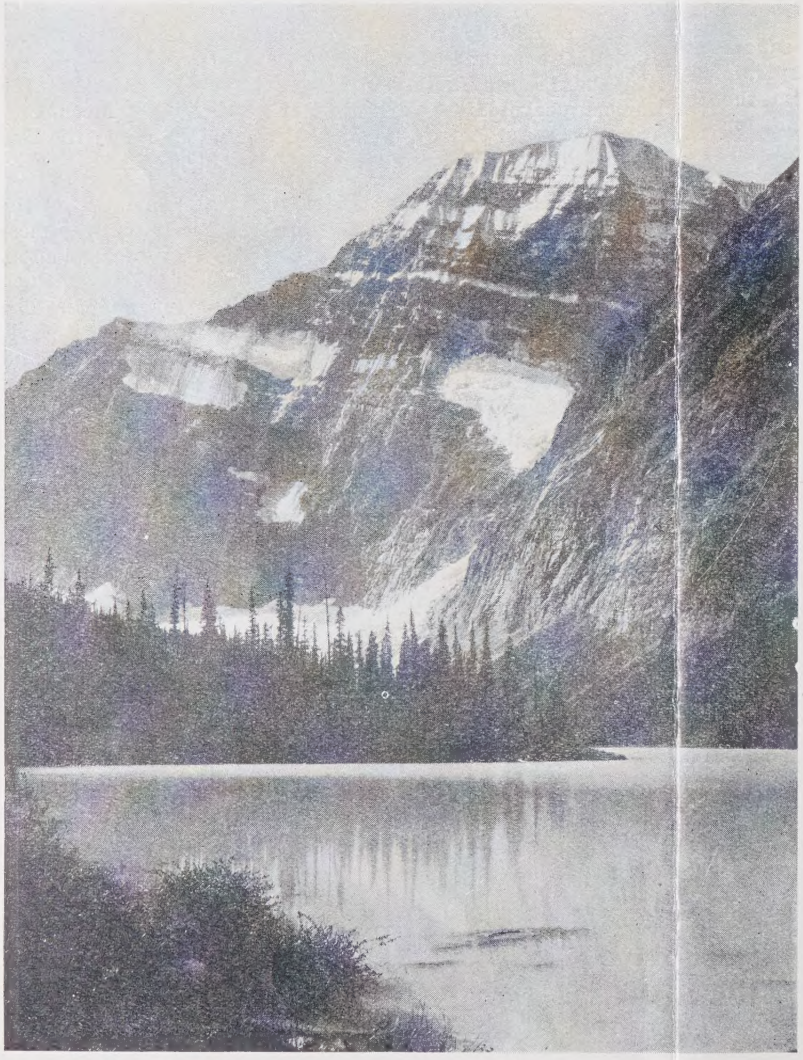
Lake Louise, Banff National Park

On the lake is reflected in limpid depths, the gorgeous colouring, and the snowy heights of Mount Edith Cavell, Pyramid, and other famous peaks. Here also in this alluring setting, is a championship golf course, upon which annually, the Totem-pole tournament is held, attracting contestants from many parts of the continent. Jasper Park is noted particularly for its vast panorama of mountain peaks, and has splendid possibilities for the camper, the trail rider, and the fisherman. The park is the largest game preserve in Canada, and from this area, and the surrounding territory, big game, in abundance, attract the hunter from far and near.

The park is divided through its centre by the wide valley of the noble Athabaska River, which the Indians called "The Great River of the Woods." One of the chief characteristics of the park is the variety and beauty of its lakes, of which there are nearly a dozen near the town of Jasper. Within the park there are about 200 miles of motor highways, giving access to many features, of which one is the drive to Mount Edith Cavell, the Angel Glacier, and the Maligne Canyon Drive. Mount Edith Cavell is over 11,000 feet high.

Hot Springs are located at Miette, a comfortable drive from the town. In addition to the luxurious Jasper Lodge there is excellent hotel accommodation at reasonable rates in Jasper town, as well as a Y.M.C.A. Camp near the Lodge.

WATERTON LAKES—The third of Alberta's national mountain parks is Waterton (220 square miles) situated in the south-west corner of the Province along the borderline between the State of Montana and the Province of Alberta. In fact, Waterton is in reality an extension of the famous Glacier National Park in Montana, and the parks have been created an international park, dedicated as such in 1932 by International Rotary in the cause of peace.



Mount Edith Cavell, a beautiful memorial to the British heroine, Jasper National Park

Waterton is one of the most enchanting spots in the Canadian Rockies, and is unique in the fact that it adjoins and merges with the romantic ranching country of the Alberta foothills.

The park is connected by an all-weather highway with No. 1 Alberta Highway leading direct north from Babb, Montana, also by an all-weather highway directly northward from the park to Alberta Highway No. 3, the Trans-Canada route through the Crow's Nest Pass of the Rockies. The nearest railway points are Cardston, centre of Alberta Mormonism and home of the million-dollar Mormon temple, and Pincher Creek, each about 35 miles distant, and each located on the Canadian Pacific Railway. A bus service operates to the park daily during the summer season from Cardston. An all-weather highway is now being constructed which will connect Waterton directly with Glacier National Park, and make possible direct auto travel between the two parks without the necessity of going back through the port of entry at Carway and Babb.

There is excellent hotel and camping accommodation in the park, and all the facilities for enjoying the various pleasures of a modern mountain resort. A beautiful sail on international waters is one of the chief attractions, as well as a number of motor drives to mountain lakes that are of unequalled beauty.

ELK ISLAND—Within an hour's motor ride from Edmonton, on No. 15 highway, lies Canada's second largest animal reserve, Elk Island National Park.

Mount Rundle from Bow River, Banff National Park

use on the lake may be hired from private parties. There is no fee for the use of bath-houses.

Of special interest to the sight-seers is the large herd of buffalo roaming in the park. Do not miss seeing these, as they are typical of the early herds that roamed over the open plains of Alberta in the earlier days.

Lovers of golf will find an excellent, nine-hole course, approximately 3,000 yards in length, at Sandy Beach. The par is 35. The greens are grass greens and the course is of a sporty nature, being located in well-wooded undulating country.

PARK FEES—A fee of $2.00 for a seasonal motor license is charged all motorists entering the Banff and Jasper Parks in Alberta, and the Kootenay and Yoho Parks in British Columbia. This motor license carries complimentary camping privileges on the regular camp-grounds in all National Parks during the thirty days immediately following the date of issue. This license is also reciprocal in any of the four parks mentioned above. However, a motorist wishing to camp in parks other than Banff, Jasper, Kootenay and Yoho, must obtain a regular camping permit, issued for the sum of $1.00,

For through travellers, by rail, the nearest railroad point is Ardrossan, a small station on the main line of the Canadian National Railways, seventeen miles east of Edmonton. From Ardrossan, a road leads north for about a mile and a half to join the main highway. The distance from Ardrossan to the southern gateway, is approximately nine miles. Motorists from the east may approach the park via Vegreville. The distance from Vegreville to the park gate is about thirty-five miles. On the north the Winnipeg-Saskatoon-Edmonton branch of the Canadian National Railways, passes within a few miles of the park, and visitors may alight at Lamont, which is a little over five miles distant from the north-east corner of the park.

The park is surrounded by thirty-four miles of nine-strand, buffalo-proof wire fence, and has many beautiful small lakes including Tawayak, Little Tawayak, Oster, Paul, Long and Astotin. The scenery is considerably enhanced by small islands situated in the lakes and these include Elk Island, to which the park owes its name.

From the headquarters of the park a good road leads south and east about Astotin lake to ''Sandy Beach,'' a natural bathing beach of fine white sand, on the opposite side of the lake.

Permits may be obtained from the superintendent of the park for the privilege of erecting tents at designated points within the park. The charge is usually one dollar per tent. Boats for

On the Akamina Highway, Waterton Lakes National Park

Ski-ing in the Skoki Valley, Banff National Park

covering a period of thirty days immediately following the date of issue. This camping permit is also reciprocal in any National Park for this period.

Motorists entering the Waterton Lakes Park, who later intend to visit parks where a motor license is necessary, may secure this license at Waterton on payment of $2.00, thus obviating the purchase of the $1.00 camping permit as well.

MOUNTAIN CLIMBING—The Canadian Rockies, because of unrivalled opportunities afforded the Alpine enthusiast, have been the mecca for many years for mountain climbers from all parts of the world. Both Banff and Jasper national parks have many mountains, the ascent of which provides no difficulties for the novice, while Swiss guides fully versed in the intricacies of the more difficult ascents are available for those whose ambition is to conquer the greater heights. Most of the famous peaks in both parks have been scaled by mountain climbing enthusiasts, but these are still being assailed from year to year by a horde of Alpinists who never cease to sing the praises of the Canadian parks for the unlimited opportunities they provide for this particular sport.

The Alpine Club of Canada, with considerably over 600 members from all parts of the world, meets annually in one of the two parks, Banff and Jasper, and welcome to this annual camp all qualified members who have ambition for further conquests.

WINTER SPORTS—With well developed resorts, and plenty of excellent hotel and other accommodation in both Banff and Jasper parks, it naturally follows that these also provide unexcelled enjoyment for the winter sports enthusiast. Ski-ing is the sport most widely indulged in, and ski camps are established at a number of points throughout the parks. Some of the most famous ski-ers in the world come here annually to thrill crowds with the practice of their art, while ski-ing parties from the cities are the order of the day in both parks throughout the winter.

At Banff an annual winter carnival has been held for many years which attracts large crowds from far and near.

WILD LIFE IN THE PARKS—One of the charms of all the Alberta mountain parks is the great abundance of wild life. Because of the fact that these parks are immense game preserves, game both large and small exist unchallenged, providing delightful thrills for the visitors to the parks, particularly for the motorists whose enthusiasm grows apace as they thread their way through forest avenues lined with wild life unabashed by the presence of humans.

A friendly beggar!

Hotel and Camp Accommodation

The mountain resorts of Alberta are particularly well provided with hotel accommodation, some of the most luxuriously appointed hotels on the continent being found there.

JASPER NATIONAL PARK

At Jasper Park is the luxurious Jasper Park Lodge, operated by the Canadian National Railways, also the Athabasca, the Pyramid, and the Astoria.

WATERTON LAKES PARK

At Waterton Lakes are the Waterton Lakes hotels and chalets.

BANFF NATIONAL PARK

At Banff is the famous Banff Springs Hotel, operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway, and at Lake Louise the palatial Chateau also operated by the Canadian Pacific. Banff also has the following hotels, well appointed: The Cascade, The King Edward, The Mount Royal, The Grand View Villa, and The Homestead. Lake Louise, in addition to the Chateau, has the Deer Lodge.

Macdonald Hotel, Edmonton

Banff Springs Hotel, Banff National Park

CALGARY

The Palliser, operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway; also The York, The Yale, The Wales, The Alexandra, The Braemar Lodge, The King Edward, The Empress, The Noble, The St. Regis, The Royal, The Arlington, The Carlton, The Victoria, The Cecil, The Colonial, The Dominion, The Empire, The Imperial, The Lethbridge Union, The National, The Palace, The Queen's, The Shamrock, The St. Louis, The Ritz, etc.

EDMONTON

The Macdonald, operated by the Canadian National Railways; The New Corona, The King Edward, The Royal George, The Selkirk, The Cecil, The Alberta, The Alexandra, The Abbey, The Brunswick, The Campbell, The Castle, The Collier, The Commercial, The Empire, The Empress, The International, The Leland, The Fairview, The National, The New Edmonton, The Queen's, The Raymond, The Richelieu, The Ritz, The Roseberry Villa Temperance Hotel, The Royal Albert, The Senate, The Springer, The St.

Prince of Wales Hotel, Waterton Lakes National Park.

Elmo, The Strand, The Strathcona, The St. Regis, The Transit, The Western, The Yale, etc.

LETHBRIDGE

The Marquis, The Alexandra, The Lethbridge, The Arlington, The Dallas, The Coaldale, The Garden, The King's, The Windsor.

MEDICINE HAT

The Assiniboia, The Cecil, The American, The Corona, The Cosmopolitan, The Royal.

Practically all the towns in the Province are well equipped with hotels.

Auto Camps

All auto camps in Alberta are required to be licensed and approved by the town planning supervisor of the Provincial Government.

The following camps, located at the under-mentioned places, are equipped with a supply of wood, stove and cookhouse equipment, which reaches greater pretensions in the larger centres.

ON HIGHWAY No. 1 (Going North)—Cardston, Macleod, Claresholm, Nanton, High River, Okotoks, Calgary, Crossfield, Carstairs, Didsbury, Bowden, Innisfail, Red Deer, Lacombe, Ponoka, Wetaskiwin, Millet, Edmonton, Athabasca, Slave Lake, Faust, Peace River.

ON HIGHWAY No. 2 (Going West)—Medicine Hat, Bassano, Calgary, Banff (Castle Mountain, etc.), Lake Louise.

ON HIGHWAY No. 3 (Going South-west)—Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Macleod, Pincher Creek, Blairmore, Coleman.

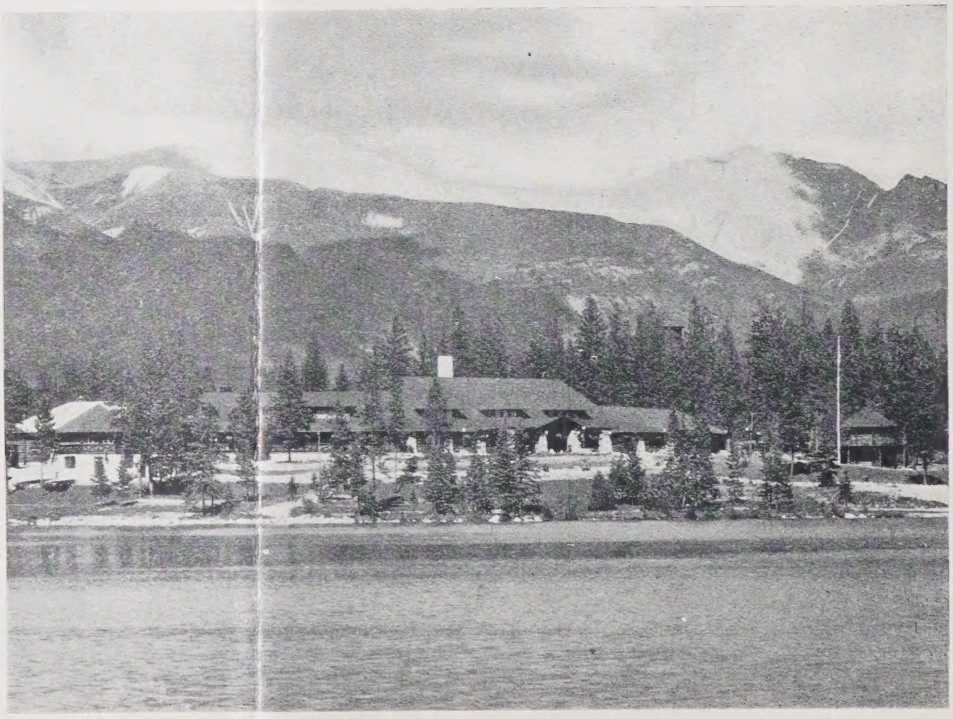
ON HIGHWAY No. 4—Lethbridge.

ON HIGHWAY No. 9 (Going North-east)—Drumheller, Hanna.

ON HIGHWAY No. 11—Sylvan Lake.

ON HIGHWAY No. 12 (Going South-east)—Lacombe, Stettler, Castor, Coronation.

ON HIGHWAY No. 13—(Going East and South-east)—Camrose, Hardisty, Provost.



Jasper Park Lodge and Cottages

Palliser Hotel, Calgary

ON HIGHWAY No. 14 (Going South-east)—Edmonton, Tofield, Holden, Viking, Wainwright, Chauvin.

ON HIGHWAY No. 16 (Going West)—Lloydminster, Vermilion, Innisfree, Vegreville, Fort Saskatchewan, Edmonton, Seba Beach, Edson, Jasper Park.

ON HIGHWAY No. 20 (Going West)—Lacombe, Gull Lake.

ON HIGHWAY No. 23—Barons.

ON HIGHWAYS IN B.C., adjacent to Alberta — Lake Windermere, Kootenay.

ON HIGHWAYS IN MONTANA, adjacent to Alberta—Glacier Park.

A small fee is charged at the larger camps.

Bungalow Camps

Bungalow Camps provide moderately-priced accommodation for tourists at attractive scenic points in the Canadian Rockies and elsewhere. These consist of small living and sleeping bungalows clustered around a larger building containing kitchen, dining and lounging rooms, the latter with an open fireplace. All the buildings are one storey, of rustic design, and of frame or log construction. Each of the camps has been located so as to make accessible Alpine districts of exceptional beauty. While the meals are good and substantial, and the beds most comfortable, the rates are very moderate. These camps are less formal than the large resort hotel, and very much favoured by people who prefer to be where there is a quiet and informal atmosphere, and where sport or old clothes can be worn at all times; also contains bathrooms, and a good lighting system.

The principal bungalow camps of Alberta are to be found in the Rockies at Castle Mountain, Moraine Lake, and other mountain resorts.

At Mount Assiniboine, 40 miles south of Banff, there have been some cabins constructed for the accommodation of tourists. These are not as well equipped as the bungalow camps, but they are nevertheless comfortable. Mount Assiniboine is a two day's ride from Banff by pack horse.

Tea Houses and Alpine Huts

Tea houses in the Rockies are comfortably furnished buildings with covered verandahs, built for the accommodation of trail hikers or riders to relax for short periods while on the trail, and obtain meals and lighter lunches. They are located at suitable hiking distances from the resort hotels and bungalow camps, and at vantage points of unusual interest and beauty.

Alpine Huts are erected in the Rockies for the accommodation and convenience of mountaineers. Huts are furnished with cots, bedding, stove, firewood, kitchen utensils, etc., but have no one in charge.

Camping in the Great Out-of-doors, Banff National Park

Motor Routes to Alberta Resorts

The motor tourist from east, west and south may reach Alberta's famous mountain resorts over established highways. Following are suggested routes which provide a wide variety of scenery and points of interest:

PARK TO PARK TOUR

(Yellowstone Park, Glacier Park, Waterton Lakes, Banff and Lake Louise, Jasper Park)

Yellowstone Park, Wyoming, to Great Falls, Montana, 241 miles, Highway No. 87W. Great Falls to Glacier Park, 153 miles, Highway No. 87. Glacier Park to Waterton Lakes, Alberta, via Babb, Montana, Carway and Cardston, Alberta, 116 miles, Highways No. 87-1-5. Waterton Lakes via Cardston, and Macleod, to Calgary 189 miles, Alberta Highway No. 1 from Cardston. Calgary to Banff, 85 miles, Highway No. 2. Banff to Lake Louise, 37 miles. Lake Louise return to Calgary, 122 miles. Calgary to Edmonton, 201 miles, Highway No. 1. Edmonton to Jasper Park, 236 miles, Highway No. 16.

SUNSHINE TRAIL TOUR

(Salt Lake City, Utah, to Peace River, Alberta, via Butte and Great Falls, Mont., Lethbridge, Calgary and Edmonton, Alta.)

Salt Lake City to Butte, Mont., 454 miles, Highway No. 91. Butte to Great Falls, Mont., 169 miles, Highway No. 91. Great Falls to Lethbridge, Alta., 211 miles, Highways No. 11 and 4. (Side trip Lethbridge to Waterton Lakes, 87 miles, Highways 25 and 5.) Lethbridge to Calgary, 145 miles, Highways 3 and 23. (Side trip Calgary to Banff, 85 miles, Highway No. 2.) Calgary to Edmonton, 201 miles, Highway No. 1. (Side trip Edmonton to Jasper Park, 236 miles, Highway No. 16.) Edmonton to Athabasca, 96 miles, Highway No. 1. Athabasca to Lesser Slave Lake, 89 miles, Highway No. 1. Lesser Slave Lake to Peace River, 166 miles, Highway No. 1. Total mileage Salt Lake City to Peace River, 1,531 miles.

WINNIPEG TO BANFF AND LAKE LOUISE

(Return via Windermere, B.C., and Crow's Nest Pass)

Winnipeg, Man., to Regina, Sask., 398 miles; Regina to Medicine Hat, Alta., 325 miles; Medicine Hat to Calgary, 195 miles; Alberta Highway No. 2, Calgary to Banff, 85 miles; Banff to Lake Louise and return to Junction of Windermere Highway, 56 miles. Junction of Banff-Windermere Highway to Windermere, B.C., 88 miles. Windermere to Wardner, 113 miles. Wardner to Crow's Nest, Alberta, 70 miles. Crow's Nest to Lethbridge, Alta., 108 miles. Alberta Highway No. 3, Lethbridge to Medicine Hat, 109 miles.

WINNIPEG TO JASPER PARK, ALBERTA

Winnipeg, Man., to Yorkton, Sask., 321 miles; Yorkton to Saskatoon, 243 miles. Saskatoon to Lloydminster, Alberta, 204 miles. Lloydminster to Edmonton, 186 miles, Alberta Highway No. 16. Edmonton to Jasper, 236 miles, Highway No. 16.

PORTLAND, OREGON, TO BANFF, ALBERTA

(Return via Crow's Nest Pass)

Portland to Spokane, Wash., 379 miles. Spokane to Windermere, B.C., via Bonner's Ferry, Idaho, 296 miles. Windermere to Banff, 106 miles. Banff to Calgary, 85 miles, Alberta Highway No 2. Calgary to Macleod, Alberta, 118 miles, Alberta Highway No. 1. Macleod to Bonner's Ferry, 258 miles, Alberta Highway No. 3.

Alberta's Lake Resorts

In addition to its Rocky Mountain attractions, Alberta holds much that is of interest to the tourist. There are a dozen or more large lakes in the province at which attractive summer resorts have been established, and most of these are accessible by motor or by train.

Rural Alberta has its own attractions, from the ranch lands of the foothills to the world champion wheat and live stock farms of the prairie and parkland sections, and a trip through these sections in the summer or fall holds a peculiar fascination for the tourist. In the Indian reserves and buffalo parks will be found the remnants of the romantic days of the golden west when buffalo and Redskin reigned supreme.

LAKE RESORTS

The more prominent of the lake resorts and their locations are as follows:

GULL LAKE

10 miles west of Lacombe, Highway No. 1 to Lacombe, Highway No. 20 to Lake.

SYLVAN LAKE

Highway No. 1 to Red Deer, Highway No. 11 to Lake.

COOKING LAKE

25 miles east of Edmonton, Highway No. 14.

COLD LAKE

200 miles north-east of Edmonton, C.N.R. Train, local roads.

LAC LA BICHE

140 miles north-east of Edmonton, Northern Alberta, railway trains, local roads.

ALBERTA BEACH, LAC STE. ANNE

50 miles west of Edmonton, Highways. No 16 and 17.

SEBA BEACH, LAKE WABAMUN

60 miles west of Edmonton, Highway No. 16.

EDMONTON BEACH

22 miles west of Edmonton, Highway No. 16.

PIGEON LAKE

60 miles south-west of Edmonton, Highway No. 1 to Millet, then local road west. Highway No. 1 to Wetaskiwin, then gravelled highway west to lake, 26 miles.

Other Points of Interest

BENDICK'S BIRD SANCTUARY

Three miles south of Leduc, four miles east.

LITTLE RED DEER SANCTUARY

Bird and game sanctuary, with auto camp. Nine miles west of Innisfail.

WAINWRIGHT BUFFALO PARK

120 miles east of Edmonton on the C.N.R.; has the largest herd of Buffalo in the world—over 6,000 living under original conditions of the plains. Area of park, 110,000 acres. This is also the centre of the Wainwright Oil Field now being developed.

ELK ISLAND PARK

36 miles east of Edmonton.

TURNER VALLEY OIL FIELD

The centre of recent sensational development, includes some of the most famous producing oil wells in the world. This field is within easy reach of Calgary, and offers a fine auto trip.

DINOSAUR REMAINS

Red Deer Valley at Berriot Ferry via Airdrie, Irricana, Beiseker, Carbon; 90 miles from Calgary via Red Trail to Beiseker.

E. P. RANCH

Alberta home of the Duke of Windsor, 60 miles south of Calgary, Highway No. 1 to High River, thence west to Ranch.

THE CARDSTON TEMPLE

The only Mormon Temple in Canada is located at Cardston, a beautiful little town in the foothills near Waterton Lakes. This is the centre of the Canadian Mormon settlement, and a very imposing structure of marble and granite has been erected.

In addition to the above-mentioned places, side-trips can be taken to attractive beauty spots close to the cities and towns, where camps can be pitched, meals cooked over a camp-fire, and a never-to-be-forgotten holiday enjoyed under the canopy of the sky.

Cowboy in Action at Calgary Stampede

Canoe Trips in Alberta

JASPER TO ATHABASKA LANDING

The canoeist who follows the Athabaska River from Jasper to Athabaska Landing will graduate from the novice class, if he has not already done so. The first part of the journey is through the mountains and foothills, then follow long clear stretches of river and portions where the islands are thickly dotted, splitting the current into many channels. There are quite a number of rapids but these are of a character that need cause no alarm to careful canoeists. Several sizeable streams are tributary to this portion of the Athabaska and open up a way to regions of excellent fishing and sport.

A very popular trip is north from Entrance through Jarvis and Gregg Lakes, down Hay River to Berland River, and thence to the Athabaska River.

LOVETT TO ENTWISTLE

The Pembina River carries the canoeist through a region wooded with jackpine, spruce and poplar. Trout, grayling and jackfish are plentiful, also geese, teal and mallards. No portages. Good camp sites and unsurpassed scenery add to the enjoyment of this trip.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN HOUSE TO EDMONTON AND LAKE WINNIPEG

Those who have taken this trip down the Saskatchewan River, report that while it is enjoyable, it is also strenuous.

SUMMIT LAKE TO PEACE RIVER

A very interesting trip is from Summit Lake near Fort George, B.C., via the Pack and Parsnip rivers to Finlay Forks, and thence down the Peace River.

PEACE RIVER TO McMURRAY

The Peace River carries the canoeist northward past Fort Vermilion and Red River Post, then along the southern boundary of Wood Buffalo Park and on to Lake Athabaska. Crossing this lake the Athabaska River is ascended southerly to McMurray.

McMURRAY TO THE PAS

Following the Churchill River and a string of lakes and streams, the canoeist passes through many waterways and treads many of the trails worn by the fur traders and Indians for hundreds of years. The route crosses the northern parts of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and though it was once well travelled it is now difficult to secure guides that are familiar with the route from end to end. The most satisfactory procedure is to make the trip in stages, engaging guides from post to post.

The Clearwater River is first followed, then the Methy portage is crossed to Methy Lake. The Methy River is followed to Peter Pond and Isle a' la Crosses Lake, then the Churchill River with its many lakelike expansions forms the course for the next two hundred miles. The route leaves the Churchill at Frog portage and enters a chain of lakes and streams leading to Cumberland House and the Saskatchewan River which winds down to the Pas.

Many interesting spots are located on this route, and trout, pike and pickerel may be caught. Game and wildfowl may also be had in season.

Further information regarding these trips can be secured from the Provincial Tourist and Publicity Bureau, Government Buildings, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

Principal Golf Clubs in Alberta

Golf Course, Banff National Park

The visitor to Alberta will find plenty of opportunity to indulge his desire for golf. Excellent courses at the mountain resorts, cities, and larger towns provide opportunities unexcelled on the continent. The long summer days provide the greatest number of golfing hours to be found anywhere, and a holiday spent golfing is a "sure health investment." Plan to visit the following principal golf clubs at:

Banff: Banff Springs Golf Club; Bashaw, Bassano, Bentley, Blackie (Mountain View), Blairmore, Crow's Nest Pass, Brooks.

Calgary: Beaver Golf Club.
Bowness Golf Club.
Golf and Country Club.
Earl Grey Golf Club.
Municipal Golf Club.
Regal Golf Club.
St. Andrews Golf Club.

Camrose: Victoria Park Golf Club; Carmangay, Castor, Cereal, Champion, Claresholm, Craigmyle, Drumheller.

Edmonton: Golf and Country Club.
Municipal Golf Club.
Highlands Golf Club.
Mayfair Golf Club.
Prince Rupert Golf Club.

Elk Island National Park Golf Course.

Gadsby, Grande Prairie (Richmond Hill Golf and Country Club), Hanna, Hardisty, High River, Hughenden, Innisfail.

Jasper National Park Lodge Golf Club.

Lacombe, Lethbridge, Lougheed, Lundbreck, Macleod.

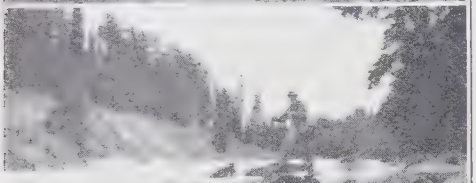
Medicine Hat: Connaught Golf Club, Municipal Golf Club, Golf and Country Club.

Nanton, Nordegg, Oyen, Peace River, Pincher Creek, Provost, Red Deer, Stavely, Stettler, Strathmore, Taber, Trochu, Vermilion, Veteran, Vulcan, Wainwright.

Waterton Lakes National Park Golf Club.

Wayne, Wetaskiwin, Youngstown.

Retrospect of the sixteenth green and fairway, Jasper National Park



General Tourist Information

Tourists to Alberta are cordially welcomed by the residents of the Province and every effort is put forth to enable them to enjoy their visit to the Province and to profit thereby.

Chambers of Commerce, auto clubs, and such organizations are to be found in all the larger centres, where assistance and information will be gladly given to visitors from outside. Service clubs are organized in all the larger centres, and visiting service club members are made welcome at the weekly luncheons.

Tourists from other provinces and other countries should make themselves as familiar as possible with the regulations governing customs, motor traffic, liquor laws, camping, hunting, fishing, etc., in Alberta.

TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION—The telephone system of Alberta, which is principally government-owned, forms a part of the entire continental long-distance system, so that tourists may secure telephonic communication from the smallest village where a telephone exchange is established, to any part of the world. Tourists will find telephone clerks and officials courteous and ready at all times to give service.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION—Alberta is well served with railway facilities. The main lines of both the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific trans-continental systems, traverse the province and serve most of the summer resorts. There is a large branch line system throughout the Province, and the total railway mileage in the Province is 5,740 miles. Telegraphic communication is easily obtainable.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS—Tourists entering Canada do not require passports. Automobiles may be brought into Canada for purpose of health or pleasure for a period up to 90 days without duty or bond, and for a period up to six months by fulfilling certain security requirements. It is absolutely unnecessary for a tourist entering Canada to pay any fee for an automobile entry permit or its extension, as Canadian Customs Officers will, without charge, assist the tourist in making out all forms.

FOR TWENTY-FOUR HOURS—Automobiles may be entered at any Canadian port for touring purposes for a period not exceeding 24 hours, by

the owner surrendering his State license card, which is handed to him on his return journey.

FOR TWO TO SIXTY DAYS—For a period of sixty days a motorist may bring his car into Canada for touring purposes only and return by a port of entry or any other port without bond or deposit, the only requirements being the possession of a State license identifying the car, and the completion of the necessary duplicate customs form, on which particulars of the car are recorded. One form is retained by the Customs Officer and one by the motorist, which is to be surrendered by him at any port of exit on leaving Canada.

FOR SIXTY TO NINETY DAYS—One extension of thirty days to a limit of ninety days may be granted without a bond or deposit by presenting the original customs permit to any Customs Officer.

FOR ONE TO SIX MONTHS—Automobiles may be entered at any Canadian port of Customs for touring purposes, for a period of one to six months, by filling in the same form referred to, and signing a bond in approved form for double the amount of the estimated duties on the vehicle, or securing a special bond of an incorporated guarantee company authorized to do business in Canada.

The automobile of any tourist not returning within the time limit is liable to seizure. Should an unforeseen delay occur, prolonging the time of stay in Canada beyond that mentioned in the tourist's permit, the Customs Department, Ottawa, should be communicated with at once.

TOURISTS' OUTFITS—Entry is permitted into Canada, without deposit, of guns, rifles, fishing tackle, golf clubs, tennis racquets and cameras previously used by a tourist and intended for personal use. Dogs and other animals imported for hunting or as pets are also admitted without deposit.

Canoes, outboard motors, tents, camp equipment, phonographs, radios, musical instruments, etc., are subject to a deposit equal to the duty on such articles, to be refunded when the articles are exported at any port within six months from time of entry, provided the articles are produced and their identity attested to before a Canadian customs officer.

PORTS OF ENTRY—From the United States into Alberta—Aden, Cardston, Carway, Coutts, Twin Lakes, Waterton Lakes, Wild Horse.

From Alberta into the United States—Gateway, Roosville, Peigean, Peskan, Sweet Grass, Havre.

CAR REGISTRATION—Motorists entering Alberta from the United States for a period not exceeding six months, are not required to register their cars with the police, but must at all times be prepared to produce their port of entry customs permit when required to do so by members of the police.

Motorists from other provinces in Canada, entering Alberta, must within 24 hours of their arrival, register their machines with the police, and obtain therefrom a certificate of registration, with which will be furnished a wind-shield sticker which will be evidence of registration.

A non-resident chauffeur who has complied with the laws of his own place of residence as to licensing of chauffeurs need not be licensed in Alberta while driving the vehicle of a non-resident exempt from registration.

Motor tourists must display the motor license number plates of the province or state to which they belong.

Regulations regarding speed and operation of cars are similar to those in force in other provinces and states.

Headlights must be equipped with a non-glare device.

No person under the age of 16 is permitted to drive a car in Alberta.

The Three Sisters, Banff National Park

Bus Routes in Alberta

Alberta-Montana Bus Lines, Alexandra Hotel, Lethbridge	Lethbridge to Coutts	2 return trips daily except Sunday 1 return trip Sunday
	Lethbridge to Etzikom	Return trip daily
Brewster Taxi and Bus Service, 208 9th Ave. W., Calgary	Calgary to Hartell via Priddis and Millarville	Return trip daily
Brewster Transport Co. Ltd., Banff	Calgary to Banff	Daily and return except Sunday
Cadomin Motors, Cadomin	Luscar to Mountain Park	
Central Canadian Greyhound Lines Ltd., 7th Ave. and 1st St. West, Calgary	Calgary to Edmonton	Twice daily and return
	Calgary to Wetaskiwin	Daily and return
	Calgary to Medicine Hat	Daily and return
	Calgary to Lethbridge	3 times daily and return
	Lethbridge to Medicine Hat	Daily and return
	Lethbridge to High River via Vulcan	Daily and return
	Lethbridge to Cardston via Raymond	Daily and return
	Macleod to Crow's Nest	Daily and return
	Medicine Hat to Walsh	Daily and return
	Cardston to Waterton Lakes	15th June to 15th September only, daily and return
Canadian Coachways, Union Bus Depot, Edmonton	Edmonton to Athabasca	Daily and return except Sunday
	Edmonton to Winfield	Daily and return except Sunday
A. P. Collins, Union Bus Depot, Edmonton	Edmonton to Mayerthorpe	Daily and return except Sunday
Drumheller Bus & Taxi Co., Drumheller	Drumheller to Wayne	4 return trips daily except Sunday
	Drumheller to Nacmine	Return trip daily except Sunday
	Drumheller to East Coulee	2 return trips daily except Sunday
N. T. Hickmore	Ponoka to Mental Hospital, Ponoka	2 return trips daily
M. Kropinak	Lethbridge to Galt Mines	3 return trips daily
Lethbridge Northern Bus Lines, Lethbridge	Lethbridge to Turin	2 return trips daily except Sunday 1 return trip Sunday
Blue Goose Lines, Thorhild	Edmonton to Thorhild	Daily and return except Sunday
Midland Bus Lines Ltd., Edmonton	Edmonton to Wildwood	Return trip daily except Sunday
	Edmonton to Lloydminster via Fort Saskatchewan	Return trip daily
	Edmonton to Lloydminster via Bremner	Return trip daily
	Vegreville to Cold Lake	Single trip daily except Sunday, returning alternative days
	Entwistle to Drayton Valley	3 return trips per week
C. G. McNeill, Edmonton	Edmonton to Oliver	2 return trips daily
Northland Rapid Transit, Edmonton	Edmonton to Barrhead	Daily and return except Sunday
Quick & Wilson, Edmonton	Edmonton to Vega	3 return trips per week
Red Bus Lines, Drumheller	Beiseker to Stettler	Return trip daily
	Calgary to Drumheller and Alsask	Return trip daily 2 return trips daily to Drumheller
	Carbon to Central Service Station	Return trip daily
Sunshine Bus Lines, care Central Canadian Bus Lines, Calgary	Calgary to Lomond	Return trip daily except Sunday
Sorenson Bus Lines, Red Deer	Red Deer to Rocky Mountain House	2 return trips daily
	Rocky Mountain House to Nordegg	Single trip returning alternate days except Sunday
Sunburst Motor Coaches Ltd., Care Union Bus Depot, Edmonton	Wetaskiwin to Hardisty	Return trip daily
	Edmonton to Wainwright	Return trip daily
	Edmonton to Smoky Lake	Return trip daily
	Tofield to Alliance	Return trip daily
	Wetaskiwin to Pigeon Lake	Daily service summer months only
T. Van Wert, Redcliff	Redcliff to Medicine Hat	Regular service daily

The Highways of Alberta

There is something fascinating about the highways of Alberta. The lure of the open road is strong. 100,000 resident motorists, and tourists from all parts of the world take advantage of over 2,000 miles of all-weather highways, where thirteen years ago scarcely a mile of all-weather road existed. The highway system is linked with the main highways of other provinces and the United States, making motor travel between the great Canadian and American national parks comfortable and pleasurable.

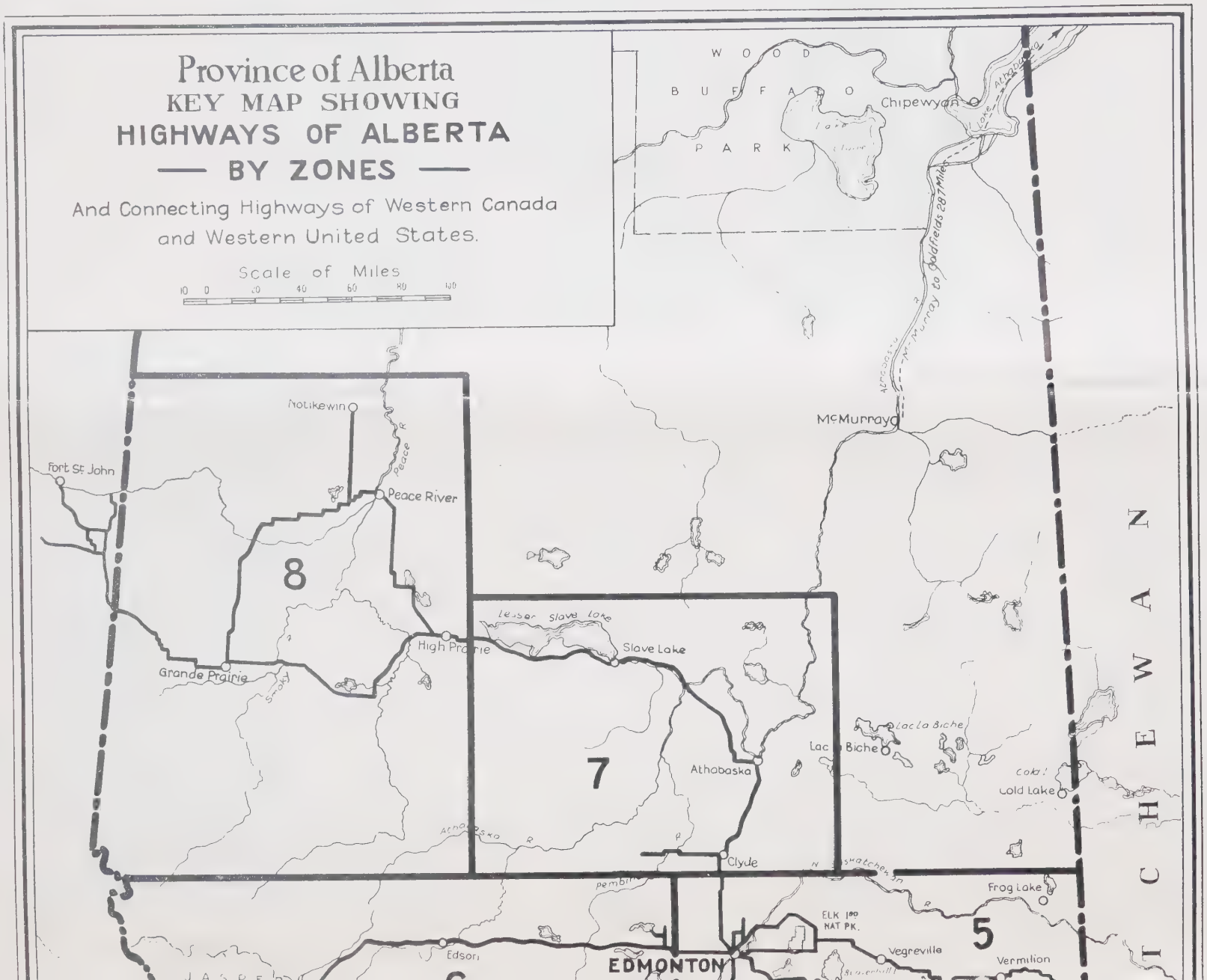
In the following pages appear zone maps of the main highways with detailed description of the territory served.

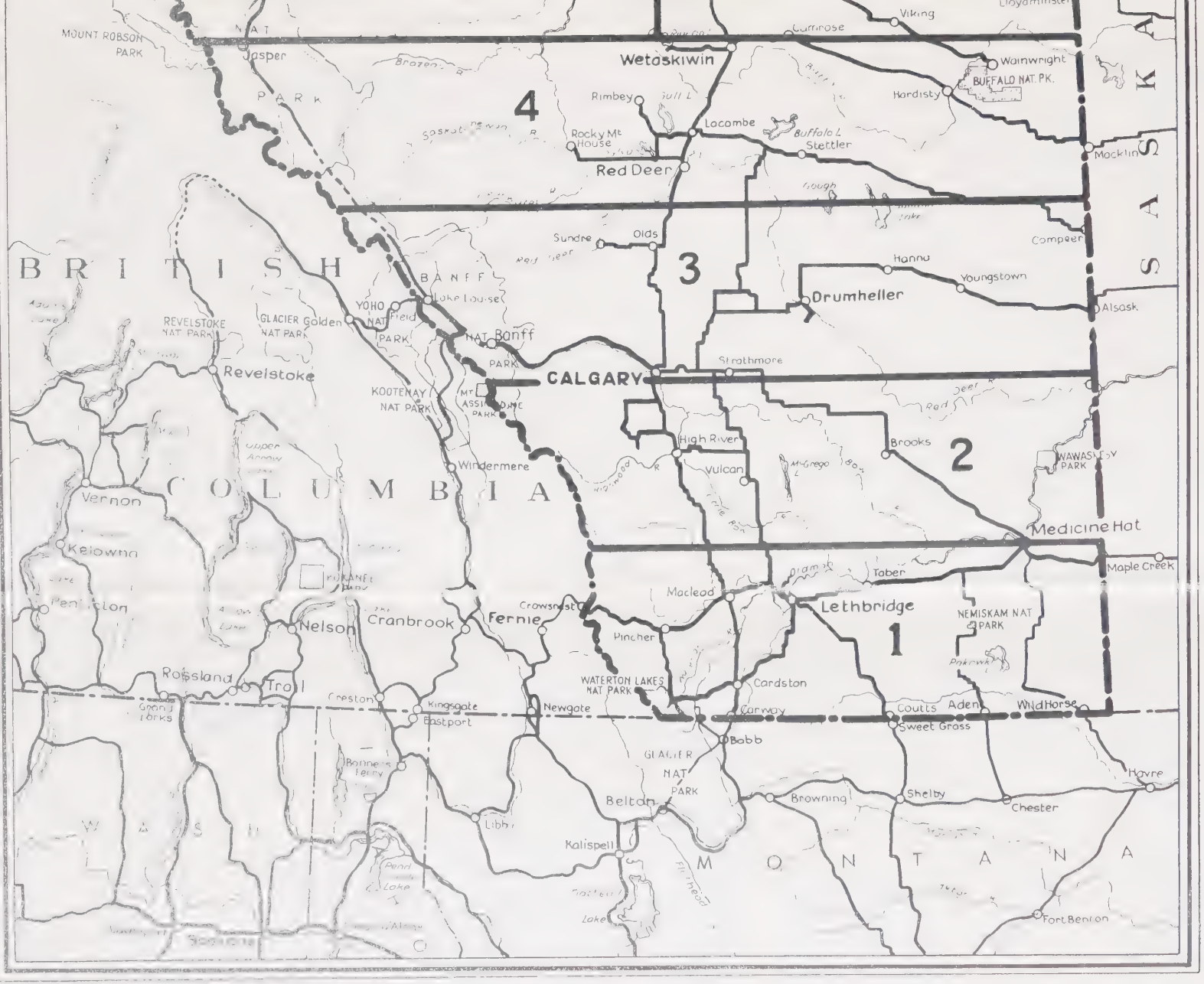
Supplementary to the main highway system, the province is served even to the remotest parts, by a system of improved and unimproved earth roads which can be comfortably travelled by motor in dry weather.

The highways of Alberta open up to an unusual degree the scenic attractions of rural Alberta. There is unquestionable interest for the tourist in the opportunity afforded him of seeing some of the world's most famous agricultural area within a few hours' reach of delightful mountain retreats.

Along the Main Highways in Rural Alberta

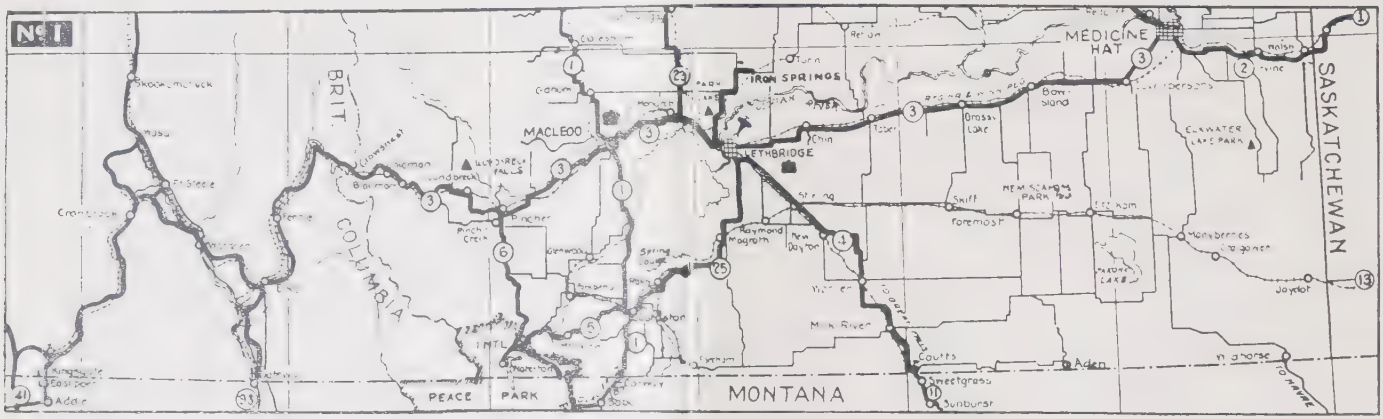
Alberta, Land of Snow-Capped Mountains and Opalescent Lakes





Sunny Alberta, Where Mountain and Prairie Meet

MEDICINE HAT, LETHBRIDGE, WATERTON LAKES PARK, CROW'S NEST PASS TO BRITISH COLUMBIA



ZONE MAP No. 1 shows the extreme southern portion of Alberta, adjacent to the international boundary, and indicates the main highway entrances from Montana and Glacier National Park on the south, and from Eastern Canada through Saskatchewan on the east.

Alberta Highway No. 1 commences at Carway, the port of entry from the U.S. just north of Babb, Mont., and carries the tourist into Cardston, centre of Alberta's Mormon community and of a rich agricultural section. In this prettily-located town is found the Mormon million-dollar temple. From Cardston, Highway No. 5 leads into Waterton Park, now part of the International Peace Park dedicated in the summer of 1932 by American and Canadian statesmen. Highway No. 1 proceeds northward from Cardston to Macleod and Claresholm, thence north to Calgary, as shown on zone map No. 2.

The other port of entry from Montana is at Coutts, from where Highway No. 4 leads north to the City of Lethbridge. Highway No. 25 connects Cardston and Lethbridge.

Highway No. 3 commences at Medicine Hat near the eastern boundary of Alberta, and runs southwest to Lethbridge, thence westward through the Crow's Nest Pass in the Rockies to British Columbia. The City of Medicine Hat is a thriving industrial centre of some 10,000 people, having, as one writer put it, "all hell for a basement." The reference was to the immense deposits of natural gas, which are the basis for Medicine Hat's industrial importance, there being many industries including a large pottery, glass works, flour mills, and the largest greenhouse in Western Canada.

From Medicine Hat, along No. 3, the tourist traverses a prairie farming country once an entire cattle range. From Taber to Lethbridge irrigation is seen, with sugar beet production prominent. The highway is gravelled from Medicine Hat to Crowsnest at the B.C. boundary.

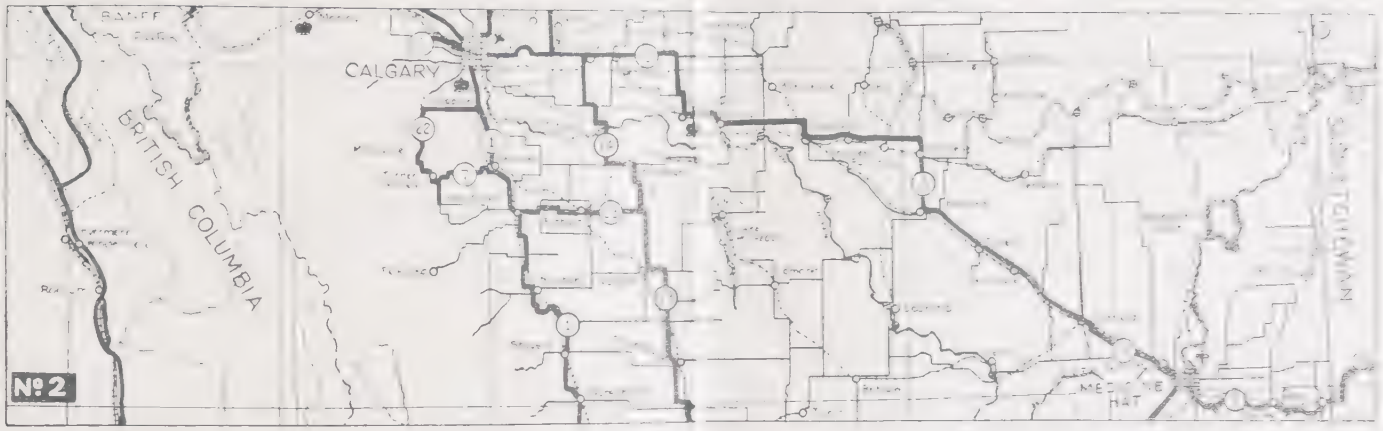
Lethbridge city has over 13,000 people, and has an airport. It is noted for its coal mines, producing a high grade domestic coal, and for its fine farming country, as well as for its modern appearance, fine shaded streets and beautiful Galt Gardens. A federal government experimental farm is just to the east of the city on the highway. Twenty miles south is Raymond, centre of the beet sugar industry, with a factory manufacturing 60,000,000 lbs. of sugar yearly. Going west from Lethbridge is seen the Canadian Pacific railway bridge, for combined height and length one of the largest in the world crossing the Old Man River. North from Highway No. 3, three miles west of Lethbridge there is a gravelled highway to the new sugar factory at Picture Butte.

West from Lethbridge, Highway No. 3 continues to Macleod, historically famous as the first post of the old Royal Northwest Mounted Police, established there in 1874. From there the highway goes into the foothills, past Pincher Creek, and Lundbreck Falls into Crow's Nest Pass, crossing the famous Frank Slide, where in 1903 a portion of Turtle Mountain slid down and buried the Town of Frank and many of its inhabitants. The road goes on through the pass into B.C., connecting with the highway south into Idaho. Some very beautiful scenery is seen on this route.

Highway No. 23 runs north from No. 3 providing an alternate route towards Calgary.

MILEAGES—No. 1 highway, Carway to Cardston, 16 miles; Carway to Macleod, 55 miles; Macleod to Claresholm, 29 miles. Highway No. 5, Cardston to Waterton, 32 miles; No. 25, Cardston to Lethbridge, 55 miles; No. 4, Coutts to Lethbridge, 76 miles; No. 3, Medicine Hat to Lethbridge, 109 miles; Lethbridge to B.C. boundary, 108 miles. No. 23, from junction with No. 3 north to Carmangay, 27 miles.

MEDICINE HAT TO CALGARY—THE FOOTHILL COUNTRY—THE E. P. RANCH—TURNER VALLEY OIL FIELD



ZONE MAP No. 2 covers the section of Southern Alberta lying immediately north of the territory in Zone Map No. 1. This territory is also noted for its great wheat producing capacity, its irrigation areas, the foothill ranches and the Turner Valley oil fields, all converging upon Calgary.

The tourist who comes in from Winnipeg, Regina or Moose Jaw, enters the province on Highway No. 2, just east of Medicine Hat, and continues through that city north-west through a prairie section of wide horizons to the town of Brooks, where advent from the brown prairie into streets heavily shaded with beautiful trees made possible by irrigation, is a welcome sight to the traveler. Brooks is the centre of one of the C.P.R. irrigated belts, and a visit to the company farm with its fruit trees and shady groves is a treat. At Bassano is the irrigation dam of the Bow River, and between Gleichen and Cluny is the Blackfoot Indian reserve, where in 1897 the treaty between the Blackfeet and the Canadian Government was signed. At Strathmore is the C.P.R. supply farm with a noted herd of Holsteins. Thence into Calgary, city of the foothills, home of the famous Calgary stampede, a city of 83,000 people grown from the original cow camp and Mounted Police post of fifty years ago, still the centre of a great ranching country, and gateway to the Banff and Lake Louise mountain resorts, shown on Zone Map No. 3.

Coming up from the south is shown the continuance of Highways No. 1 and No. 23, leading from Macleod and Lethbridge through Claresholm and Carmangay. At High River on No. 1 highway the diversion is made for 26 miles west into the ranch of the Duke of Windsor, romantically situated in the foothills with the Rockies as a background. Incidentally, the Rockies form a continuous panorama of distant beauty for travellers north on No. 1 highway into Calgary. At Okotoks on No. 1, the tourist may take Highways Nos. 7 and 22 for the circle through the Turner Valley oil fields, Canada's most famous petroleum fields. Here there are over 100 wells in production, producing over 1,200,000 barrels of petroleum per annum, most of which is high grade naphtha, as well as over ten billion cubic feet of natural gas yearly, supplying heating and cooking fuel for Calgary, Lethbridge and other points. The waste gas burning at the wells at night lights the countryside for miles around and its glow in the sky can be seen for fifty miles.

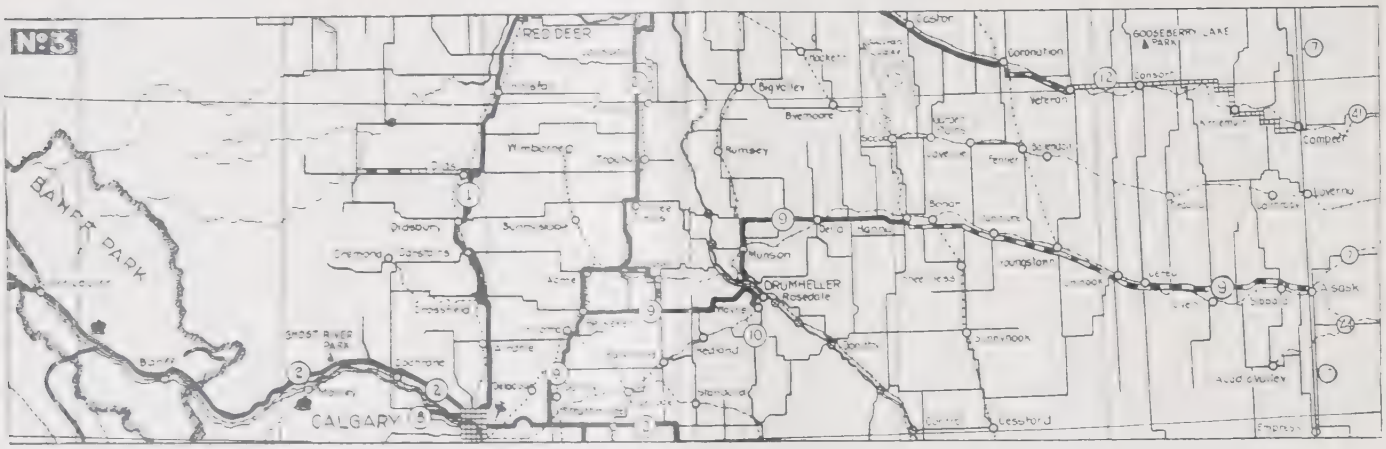
On No. 1 highway, just north of Okotoks, the traveler reaches a point of vantage on a height of land from which he is given a view over a vast panorama of country, covering a radius of more than 25 miles in all directions, and providing one of the finest views obtainable in this part of Alberta.

Calgary is a city of some 83,000 people in a foothill setting still reminiscent of the romantic cow-punching and "mountie" days, revived annually at the great "Calgary Stampede," to which colorful event visitors come from all parts of the continent. One catches an alluring glimpse of the fringe of the Rockies with their snow-tipped peaks, seemingly just beyond the city's limits, and hinting of holiday pleasures yet to come.

The City of Calgary itself is very modern, with many points of interest, including important industries, and is headquarters for Alberta of the Canadian Pacific Railway, being also served by the Canadian National Railway. There is also an airport.

Mileages on Zone Map No. 2 as follows: Saskatchewan border west to Calgary via Medicine Hat on No 2 highway, 229 miles. Highway No. 1 north, Claresholm to Calgary, 89 miles; total mileage International boundary to Calgary, 173 miles. Highway No. 23, Carmangay to High River, 64 miles; Highway No. 24, junction No. 23 to junction No. 2, 44 miles. Highway No. 7, Okotoks to Turner Valley, 15 miles; Highway No. 22, Turner Valley to junction with No. 1 highway, 27 miles.

BANFF AND LAKE LOUISE—CALGARY, RED DEER, DRUMHELLER, HANNA TO SASKATCHEWAN BORDER



ZONE MAP No. 3 shows the balance of No. 2 highway from Calgary west into Banff Park and to the B.C. boundary, No. 1 from Calgary north to Red Deer, No. 9 from Calgary north-eastward through Drumheller and Hanna to the Saskatchewan border, No. 21 leading north, and the eastern portion of No. 12.

Highway No. 2 is oil treated from Strathmore to Calgary, 30 miles. For a portion of the distance west from Calgary, No. 2 highway is paved, and the balance oil treated. This portion of the highway runs through a delightful section of the foothill country along the Bow River, past the Ghost River park, and touching important water power projects developed and supplying a large section of Alberta with electric current.

Banff National Park has for many years been the mecca for tourists from all parts of the world. Both at Banff town and at Lake Louise, 37 miles farther west, are magnificent hotels maintained by the Canadian Pacific Railways, as well as other hotels offering excellent accommodation, and auto camps. At Banff are sulphur spring baths, and other attractions so varied and so delightful that their description would require a book in itself.

Just beyond Banff is the junction of No. 2 highway with Banff-Windermere highway, a tourist route constructed some years ago by the Canadian Government, to give access through the interior of British Columbia south to Cranbrook and thence into the United States through Idaho and on to Spokane. A very popular route is this for tourists coming north through Alberta from Glacier Park, to return to the United States on the western slope of the Rockies. Another popular circle tour with Alberta residents is from Lethbridge north to Calgary and Banff, south again via the Banff-Windermere highway, and east from Cranbrook to Lethbridge again via the Crow's Nest Pass.

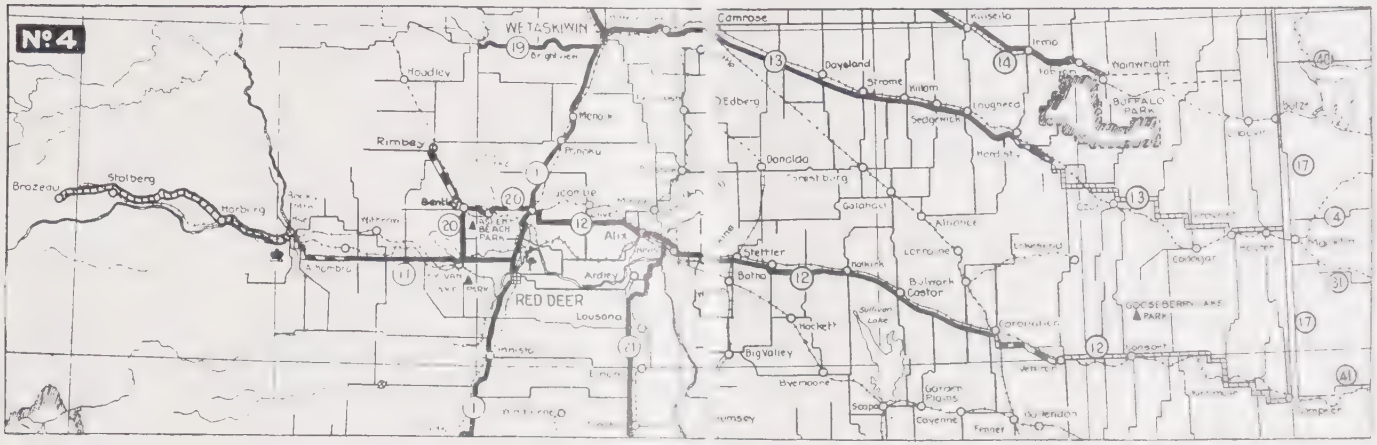
Going north-east from Calgary by Highway No. 9 through as fine a wheat country as one could wish to see, the motorist comes to a great gash in the prairie, at the foot of whose high cutbanks flows the Red Deer River, and in the valley nestles the coal-mining town of Drumheller, centre of a huge domestic coal industry hidden away in the various off-shoots of the valley.

Emerging again from the strange-looking coal valley with its high cutbanks, black veins of coal and red clay smudges of soil, the highway reaches the level prairie land, continuing through a vast wheat belt through the town of Hanna, divisional point on the Canadian National, to the eastern boundary of the province at Alsask. This highway is gravelled from Calgary to Hanna, and is improved earth grade for the balance to Alsask.

Going north from Calgary on Highway No. 1, the tourist begins to note the change from open prairie country to parkland, with its bluffs of poplars and occasional coniferous growth. At Didsbury begins the section in which the dairy industry of the province, now a lusty enterprise, had its birth some thirty-five years ago. At Olds is seen one of the demonstration farms and agricultural schools of the Alberta government, where farm boys and girls over 16 are given free instruction in farm methods, domestic science and other subjects. Innisfail sees the real beginning of the parkland, and from there north along No. 1, trees form a large part of the landscape. Red Deer, with 2,300 people, incorporated as a city, is the heart of one of the west's best mixed farming sections, and is well located on the Red Deer River.

MILEAGES—No. 2 highway, Calgary to Banff, 85 miles; to Lake Louise, 122 miles. No. 1 highway, Calgary to Red Deer, 102 miles. No. 9 highway, Calgary to Drumheller, 88 miles; to Hanna, 135 miles. Highway No. 21, from junction with No. 9 to junction with No. 12, 87 miles.

RED DEER, ROCKY MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SYLVAN LAKE, GULL LAKE, LACOMBE, WETASKIWIN AND EAST



ZONE MAP No. 4 covers a very interesting section of Alberta. Fine farm homes may be seen all through the territory. In the western portion, mixed farming is developed to a greater degree, and dairying flourishes. At Lacombe is located one of the federal government experimental farms.

The territory has the distinction of having won two world seed grain championships in the same year, 1923, when an exhibit of wheat from the farm of Major Strange, at Fenn near Stettler, and an exhibit of oats from the farm of J. W. Biglands, near Lacombe, won the premier honors at the International Grain Show at Chicago.

Highways Nos. 12 and 13 running eastward, traverse the eastern section of the territory, serving a host of substantial towns and villages built up on the basis of the agriculture of the district.

From the tourist and vacational standpoint, the attraction in the territory is the circle tour by Highways 11 and 20, from Red Deer to Sylvan Lake, north to Gull Lake and east again to the highway near Lacombe. This route is gravelled all the way, and takes the tourist to two of the largest and most popular lake resorts in the west.

From Red Deer west runs Highway No. 11 to Rocky Mountain House, on the edge of the Rockies, and on the North Saskatchewan River. This point is noted in Alberta history as one of the old posts of the Northwest Trading Co., established in 1799, and occasionally occupied by the explorer, David Thompson. The run up to Rocky Mountain House is through an attractive portion of the country. Highway No. 11 is gravelled westward for 36 miles, and the balance is standard earth grade.

Highway No. 1 continues north from Red Deer through the large towns of Lacombe and Wetaskiwin, both centres of a rich mixed farming area. At Ponoka, north of Lacombe, will be seen one of the provincial mental hospitals. The section of the highway north from Red Deer to Ponoka is paved.

Highway No. 12 runs east from Lacombe to the eastern border of the province at Compeer, and is gravelled for the distance from Lacombe east to Coronation, 110 miles. On this highway the larger towns are Stettler, Castor and Coronation. To the immediate south of Castor is Sullivan Lake, a very pretty camping spot.

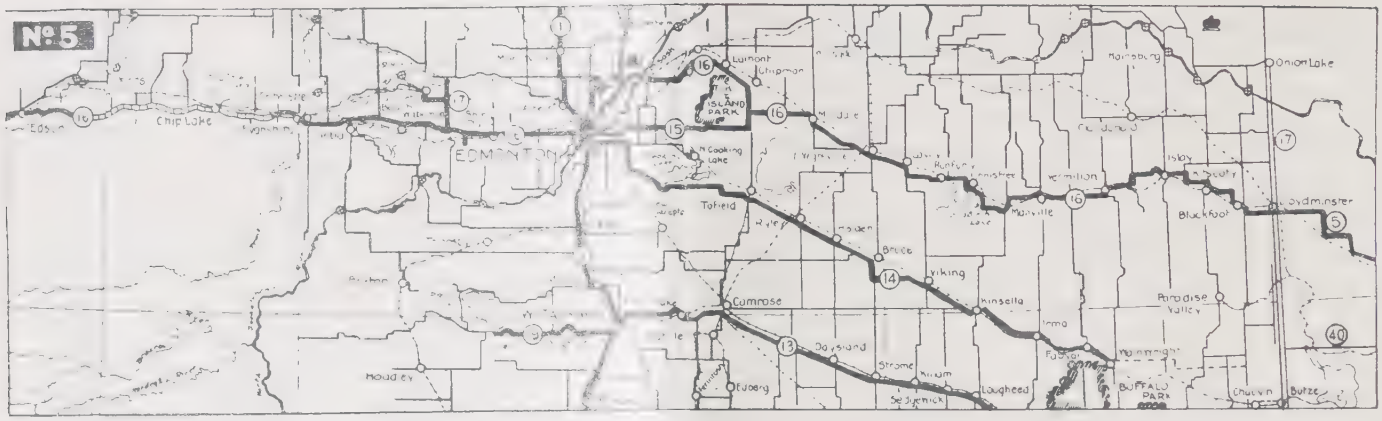
Highway No. 13 runs east from Wetaskiwin, past Bittern Lake, to the eastern boundary of the province at Macklin, and is gravelled from Wetaskiwin to Hardisty, 96 miles. The largest town on this highway is Camrose, 30 miles east of Wetaskiwin, one of the most modern towns in the province, home of one of the province's three normal schools, and the Lutheran college, and centre of a very fine farming district. Other large towns on this highway are Daysland, Strome, Killam, Sedgewick, Lougheed, Hardisty, Czar and Provost.

Buffalo Park at Wainwright is seen on this map on the eastern end of Highway No. 14, details of this being given on the next succeeding zone map.

West from Wetaskiwin, Highway No. 19 (gravelled), takes the tourist into Pigeon Lake, another large lake summer resort well patronized by Alberta residents.

Mileages on this map are as follows: Highway No. 1, Red Deer to Wetaskiwin, 56 miles; Highway No. 11, junction No. 1 to Sylvan Lake, 11 miles, to Rocky Mountain House, 50 miles; Horburg, 67 miles; Stolberg, 95 miles; Brazeau, 108 miles; Highway No. 20, from Sylvan Lake to Gull Lake and back to junction with No. 1 is 25 miles; Highway No. 12, Lacombe to Coronation, 110 miles, to border of province, 191 miles; Highway No. 13, Wetaskiwin to Hardisty, 96 miles, to Macklin, 172 miles.

DISTRICT OF EDMONTON, THE CAPITAL CITY, JASPER PARK, BUFFALO PARK, ELK ISLAND PARK AND THE PEACE RIVER



The territory shown in Zone Map No. 5 is that portion Central Alberta which converges on the City of Edmont capital of the province and the seat of the Government Alberta and the provincial university. Geographically, monton is just 374 miles by highway north of the inte national boundary, and 50 miles south of the geographica centre of the province. The tourist who, back in his ov country may have fallen prey to the common impressi abroad that Edmonton is in the far north, will be interes to learn on his arrival in this city that he is just about l way between Los Angeles in California, and the A Circle, for there are still some 1,500 miles farther north t before the land of the midnight sun is reached. But Edm ton is the gateway to this territory, reached either by plane, or in the summer by a most interesting steamboat t down northern rivers. It is also the gateway to the Great Bear and Lake Athabaska mining fields, and to far-famed Peace River district.

Edmonton has over 85,000 people, and historically about the oldest established commercial centre in the pi ince. In the days long ago when Governor Simcoe was establishing the site on which the great City of Toront Ontario was later to arise, there was a retail store doin flourishing business in Edmonton. The city had its orig old Fort Edmonton, Hudson's Bay trading post, establ 140 years ago, and the capital is erected almost on th of that old fort.

Edmonton's airport, described as the busiest in Canad is the base, together with the airport at McMurray, 300 mi northeast, for the many planes carrying passengers freight to and from the Great Bear Lake mining region. A large seaplane port is also established 25 miles east of the city at Cooking Lake.

Coming into Edmonton from the south on Highway N the tourist enters South Edmonton and crosses the broad valley of the North Saskatchewan River on a high level bridge that provides an enchanting view of the valley and the main city beyond, with the capital in the immediate foreground on the north bank of the river. Visitors are welcome at the capital, where there is a museum and other points of interest. A visit to the university in South Edmonton is also well worth while.

Close to the city on Highway No. 14 going east is Cooking Lake, a very popular resort, with boating, bathing, etc. Farther east on this highway is the Buffalo Park at Wainwright, where the last large herd of buffalo in captivity in North America is located. The buffalo population of this park is now 6,000 head. There is also a very fine herd of elk. This highway is gravelled east to Wainwright, a distance of 136 miles.

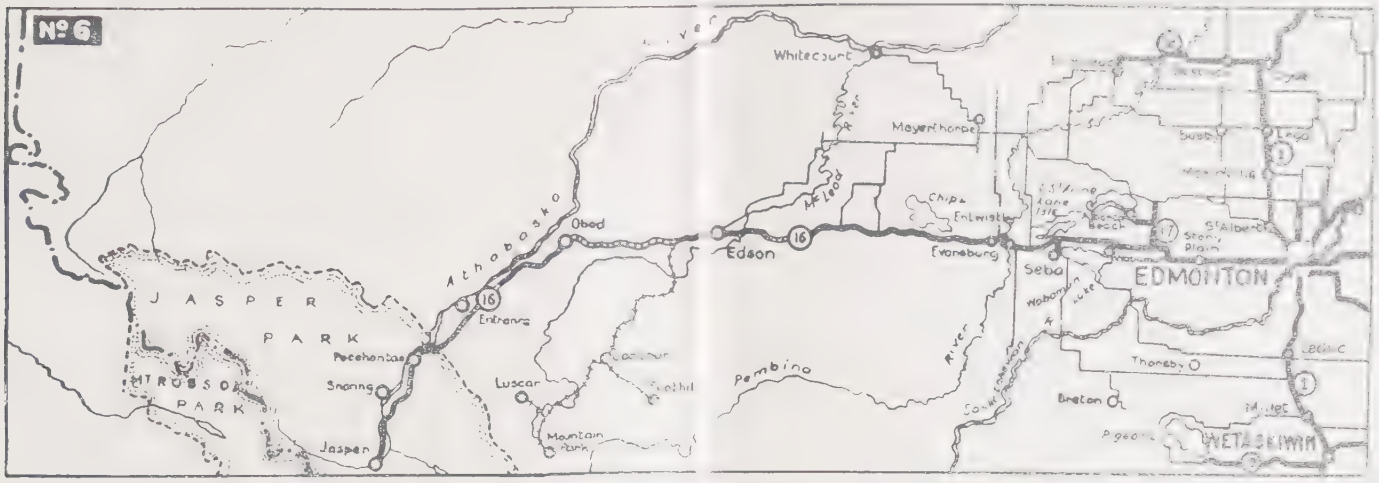
On Highways 15 and 16 east of Edmonton about 30 miles is Elk Island Park, a delightful spot for campers. No. 16 highway is the main route east into Saskatchewan and to Winnipeg. On this highway east of Edmonton are Fort Saskatchewan, Vegreville and Vermilion.

No. 16 highway west from Edmonton leads through a very fine farming country, with the bush country beyond, and beyond that again the mountains and Jasper Park. Some 40 miles west on No. 16 is Lake Wabamun, with several popular summer resorts, while off from No. 16 on No. 17 is Alberta Beach at Lac Ste. Anne, 14 miles north. Boating, bathing and camping facilities are available at all these resorts.

Not far from the highway just east of Edson on No. 16, is the farm of Jos. H. B. Smith, a pioneer farmer from England, who some years ago won the world's championship in wheat at Chicago.

North from Edmonton, Highway No. 1 continues on to Athabasca and Lesser Slave Lake and into the Peace River district.

EDMONTON TO JASPER PARK



ZONE MAP No. 6 gives the route west from the City of Edmonton to the mountain resort of Jasper, situated in the heart of the great national reserve known as Jasper Park. This route is a continuation west from Edmonton of Highway No. 16, and not only takes the tourist through a very fine stretch of farming country, but also through a beautiful bushland district beyond, in which are found not far from the highway such popular resorts as Alberta Beach on Lac Ste Anne (reached by No. 17), Kapasiwin Beach and Seba Beach on Lake Wabamun, and Lake Isle. This whole district is a lake country in which there is ample opportunity for camping, boating, bathing, fishing, and hunting in season.

The entire distance by road from Edmonton to Jasper is 236 miles, and is an all-weather highway.

The largest town on the route is Edson, 130 miles west of Edmonton, a divisional point on the Canadian National Railways. This is a brisk little town, in the centre of a very popular fishing and hunting district, and is also the centre of a considerable farming industry.

Jasper Park boundary is 204 miles west of Edmonton, near Entrance, and from there into the heart of the park there is an excellent highway, through a continual panorama of mountain scenery of unsurpassed beauty, and along the tumbling Athabasca River. At Jasper town, which is also a divisional point on the Canadian National Railways transcontinental system, there is ample accommodation for the tourist. Three miles by highway from the station is Jasper Park Lodge, established some years ago by the Canadian National Railways on the fringe of beautiful Lac Beauvert. The lodge provides accommodation for the tourist in a series of luxurious bungalows, centering upon the lodge itself. Here bathing, boating and trail-riding facilities are plentiful. The most noted attraction is the magnificent golf course. Among the beautiful drives are the 25-mile run out to Mount Edith Cavell, and the new highway south towards Banff.

Historic spots marked in Jasper Park are the site of Jasper House, near Rocky River, built by the Northwest Company about 1827, and the site of Henry House, marked by cairn adjacent to the Jasper-Maligne road near the east end of Athabasca River bridge. Henry House was founded in 1811 by the Northwest Company. There is also a cairn erected on Old Fort Point near the east end of the Athabasca River bridge, to commemorate the services of David Thompson, the discoverer of the Athabasca Pass.

Sunset, Maligne Lake, Jasper National Park

EDMONTON TO ATHABASCA, LESSER SLAVE LAKE AND THE PEACE RIVER DISTRICT

ZONE MAPS 7 and 8 show the continuance of No. 1 highway north from Edmonton to Athabasca, and north-west from there to Lesser Slave Lake, and from there to Peace River and the Peace district.

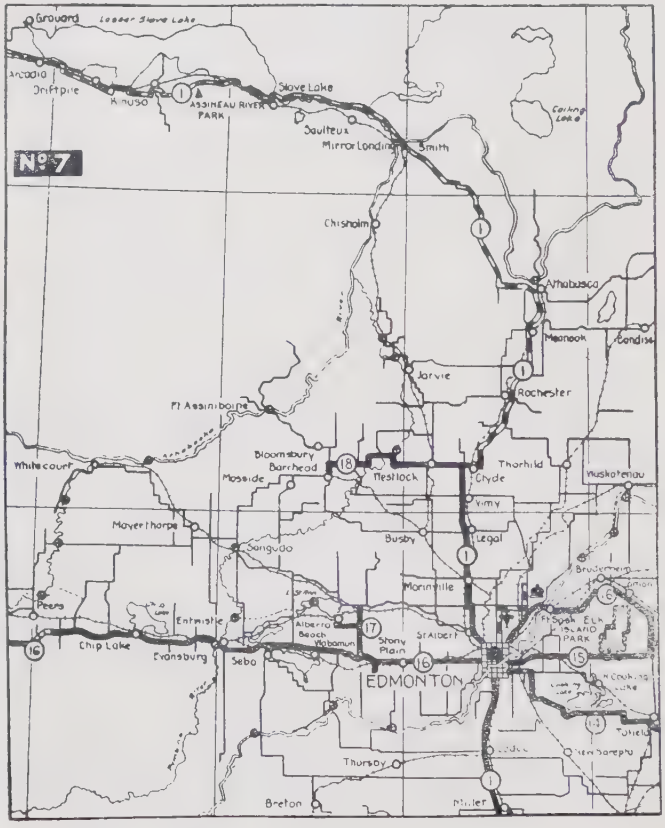
This tour has unique attractions for the traveller who desires to extend his knowledge of the hinterland of Edmonton. Not only does it take him into the heart of one of the world's most noted farming districts, the Peace River country, now long famous for successive world championships in wheat and oats, but takes him along enchanting trails through bushland and lake country, once trod only by the trapper, the "Mountie" and the Indians, and brings him to the shores of Lesser Slave Lake, in reality a great inland sea, one of the largest lakes in Canada.

For almost the entire distance from Edmonton north to Athabasca, the traveller passes through a very rich farming country, through the Sturgeon River valley at the quaint and pretty little French-Canadian town of St. Albert, reminiscent of rural Quebec, and the French-Canadian settlement of Morinville. At Clyde, Highway No. 18, gravelled, branches off to Westlock and Barrhead, centres of another highly productive agricultural district.

Highway No. 1 is gravelled for the distance from Edmonton to 5 miles north of Clyde, about 53 miles, and from there north to Peace River is improved earth grade in good condition.

Athabasca town, situated on the Athabasca River, was the old historic jumping off point for the north until later years brought the construction of the Northern Alberta Railways. Now it is the centre of one of the newer farming districts, which has already won fame for the high quality of products developed on farms cleared from the bush.

At Colinton, just south of the Town of Athabasca, one may branch off eastward on an earth road and travel to Lac La Biche, one of the large lakes along the Northern Alberta Railways running through the district to the north-east of Edmonton. This trail is easily traversible by car in good weather. Lac La Biche has hotel accommodation, and offers boating, fishing and hunting opportunities.



The scenery about Lesser Slave Lake is very beautiful, and there are many excellent camping spots here. The lake is noted particularly for its extensive commercial fish industry. Fish from its waters appear regularly in far-away American markets. At the western end of the lake is the town of Grouard, just off the highway a few miles.

From that point the highway runs northwest to McLennan, divisional point on the Northern Alberta Railways, and from there directly north to Peace River town on the Peace River. This famous stream received its name from a historic peace meeting of Indians just above the present site of the town, and was named by an associate of Alexander Mackenzie, the explorer, who discovered it in his travels at the end of the eighteenth century.

As the tourist comes out upon the high banks of the Peace Valley just above the town of Peace River, a vast panorama is spread before him towards the west, providing one of the most beautiful views to be seen anywhere. In the middle foreground of this view is the junction of the Peace and the Smoky Rivers.

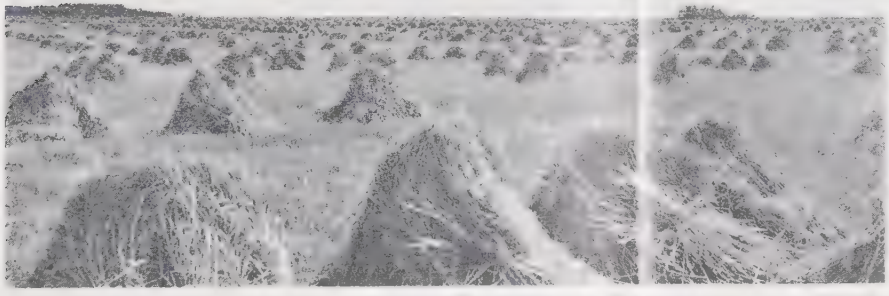
The highway crosses the Peace at the town, and proceeds west again to Grimshaw. From here an earth road takes the traveller south-west to Bluesky, and then south to Dunvegan, another historic spot on the Peace. Here the Peace flows between steep banks, and the traveller, creeping down to the river edge in his motor, crosses by ferry and is headed south through the Saddle Hills to Spirit River and into the Grande Prairie district.

This territory receives its name from the broad stretch of almost open land extending for 100 miles east and west and some 75 miles north and south, and providing the wheat-producing areas that have won such fame.

The open nature of the country, and its clear, fine climate is a surprise to the tourist who finds himself so far north. The fact that wheat of championship quality is grown here is only another proof of how far-flung is Alberta's wheat frontier.

Just west of Grande Prairie, a surprisingly modern town for a comparatively new settlement, is Wembley, home of Herman Trelle, four times world wheat champion and three times oats champion, and at Beaver Lodge is located a sub-experimental station of the federal government.

Alternative route to Grande Prairie is High Prairie south-west to Valley View, thence westerly to Grande Prairie 105 miles.



Field of Golden Grain
Peace River District, Northern Alberta

Farm Home, Irrigated District
Southern Alberta

Alberta Mileage Tables

HIGHWAY No. 1

Miles (Read down)		Miles (Read up)
0	Carway	916
16	Cardston	900
17	Junc. Highway No. 5	899
	(Waterton Lakes west 32 miles by No. 5)	
55	Macleod	861
83	Claresholm	833
113	Nanton	803
127	Junction road to E.P. Ranch (west 26 miles)	789
133	High River	783
147	Okotoks	769
	Junction Highway No. 7 (Turner Valley oil fields 15 miles west)	
159	Junc. Highway No. 22	757
	(Turner Valley 22 miles by No. 22)	
171	CALGARY	745
	(Junc. here with No. 2 to Banff and Lake Louise)	
200	Crossfield	716
212	Carstairs	704
221	Didsbury	695
232	Olds	684
244	Bowden	672
253	Innisfail	663
273	RED DEER	643
277	Junc. Highway No. 11	639
	(Sylvan Lake 30 miles west)	
289	Lacombe	627
	Junc. Highway No. 20 (Gull Lake 17 miles west)	
307	Ponoka	609
329	WETASKIWIN	587
	Junc. Highway No. 19 (Pigeon Lake 26 miles west)	
351	Leduc	565
372	EDMONTON	544
	(Junc. here with No. 16 to Jasper Park)	
381	St. Albert	535
394	Morinville	522
421	Clyde	495
	Junc. Highway No. 18 (to Westlock and Barrhead)	
470	Athabasca	446
519	Smith	397
556	Slave Lake	350
644	High Prairie	262
667	McLennan	249
676	Donnelly	240
715	Peace River	201
767	Fairview	149
790	Dunvegan	126
807	Spirit River	109
852	Grande Prairie	64
866	Wembley	50
880	Beaverlodge	36
916	B. C. Boundary	0

HIGHWAY No. 2

Miles (Read down)		Miles (Read up)
0	Saskatchewan No. 1	355
1	Walsh	354
34	MEDICINE HAT	321
60	Suffield	295
102	Brooks	253
113	Duchess	242
141	Bassano	214
172	Gleichen	183
199	Strathmore	156
205	Junc. Highway No. 24	150
211	Junc. Highway No. 9	144
229	CALGARY	126
250	Cochrane	105
287	Kananaskis	68
314	Banff	41
332	Junction Windermere Highway	23
351	Lake Louise	4
355	The Great Divide	0

HIGHWAY No. 3

Miles (Read down)		Miles (Read up)
0	MEDICINE HAT	217
38	Bow Island	179
74	Taber	143
97	Coaldale	120
109	LETHBRIDGE	108
112	Junc. Highway to Iron Springs	105
	(Gravelled highway to Iron Springs, 25 miles)	
123	Junc. Highway No. 23	94
142	Macleod	75
171	Pincher	46
	(Waterton Lakes south 39 miles by No. 6)	
188	Lundbreck	29
202	Frank	28
203	Blairmore	14
207	Coleman	10
217	Crowsnest, B.C. Boundary	0

HIGHWAY No. 4

Miles (Read down)		Miles (Read up)
0	LETHBRIDGE	76
20	Stirling	56
30	New Dayton	46
48	Warner	28
62	Milk River	14
76	Coutts (U. S. Boundary)	0

HIGHWAY No. 5

Miles (Read down)		Miles (Read up)
0	Junction No. 1	32
14	Mountain View	18
32	Waterton	0

HIGHWAY No. 6

Miles (Read down)		Miles (Read up)
0	Pincher	39
34	Junc. Highway No. 5	5
39	Waterton	0

HIGHWAY No. 7

Miles (Read down)		Miles (Read up)
0	Okotoks	15
15	Turner Valley	0

HIGHWAY No. 8

Miles (Read down)		Miles (Read up)
0	CALGARY	9
9	Bowness Park	0

HIGHWAY No. 9

Miles (Read down)		Miles (Read up)
0	Junc. Highway No. 2	206
22	Irricana	184
29	Beiseker	177
30	Junc. Highway No. 21	176
46	Junc. Highway to Carbon	160
70	DRUMHELLER	136
98	Delia	108
104	Craigmyle	102
117	Hanna	89
151	Youngstown	55
165	Chinook	41
170	Cereal	36
185	Oyen	21
199	Sibbald	7
206	Alsask	0

HIGHWAY No. 10

Miles (Read down)		Miles (Read up)
0	DRUMHELLER	8
4	Rosedale	4
8	Wayne	0

HIGHWAY No. 11

Miles (Read down)		Miles (Read up)
0	Junc. Highway No. 1	108
11	Sylvan Lake	97
50	Rocky Mtn. House	58
67	Horburg	41
95	Stolberg	13
108	Brazeau	0

HIGHWAY No. 12

Miles (Read down)		Miles (Read up)
0	Lacombe	191
13	Clive	178
26	Alix	165
32	Junc. Highway No. 21	159
42	Erskine	149
50	Stettler	141
88	Castor	103
110	Coronation	81
146	Consort	45
156	Monitor	35
191	Compeer	0

HIGHWAY No. 13

Miles (Read down)		Miles (Read up)
0	WETASKIWIN	172
26	Camrose	146
52	Daysland	120
61	Strome	111
70	Killam	102
77	Sedgewick	95
84	Lougheed	88
96	Hardisty	76
129	Czar	43
159	Provost	13
172	Macklin	0

HIGHWAY No. 14

Miles (Read down)		Miles (Read up)
0	EDMONTON	179
25	South Cooking Lake	154
45	Tofield	134
66	Holden	113
75	Bruce	104
91	Viking	88
118	Irma	61
136	Wainwright (Buffalo Park)	43
179	Chauvin	0

HIGHWAY No. 15

Miles (Read down)		Miles (Read up)
0	EDMONTON	40
30	Entrance Elk Island Park	10
40	Junc. Highway No. 16	0

HIGHWAY No. 16

Miles (Read down)		Miles (Read up)
0	Lloydminster (Saskatchewan boundary)	421
17	Kitscoty	404
29	Islay	392
43	Vermilion	378
59	Manville	362
68	Minburn	353
79	Innisfree	342
86	Ranfurly	335
105	Vegreville	316
120	Mundare	301
133	Junc. Highway No. 15	288
146	Lamont	275
167	Fort Saskatchewan	254
186	EDMONTON	235
212	Edmonton Beach, 2½ miles south	209
216	Junc. Highway No. 17 (Alberta Beach 14 miles north)	205
225	Kapasiwin Beach, 2½ miles south	198
237	Seba Beach, 2 M.S.	184
241	Gainford (Lake Isle)	180
252	Evansburg	169
317	Edson	104
390	Jasper Park Boundary	31
421	Jasper	0

HIGHWAY No. 17

See Highway No. 16

HIGHWAY No. 18

Miles (Read down)		Miles (Read up)
0	Junc. Highway No. 1	33
8	Westlock	25
33	Barrhead	0

HIGHWAY No. 19

Miles (Read down)		Miles (Read up)
0	WETASKIWIN	26
26	Pigeon Lake	0

HIGHWAY No. 20

Miles (Read down)		Miles (Read up)
0	Lacombe	25
8	Gull Lake	17
14	Bentley	11
25	Sylvan Lake	0

HIGHWAY No. 21

Miles (Read down)		Miles (Read up)
0	Junc. Highway No. 9	87
8	Acme	79
17	Junc. with Highway to Carbon	70
21	Swalwell	66
33	Three Hills	54
42	Trochu	45
54	Elnora, 2 miles E.	33
68	Delburne	19
87	Junc. Highway No. 12	0

HIGHWAY No. 23

Miles (Read down)		Miles (Read up)
0	Junc. Highway No. 3	91
16	Barons	75
27	Carmangay	64
36	Champion	55
51	Vulcan	40
63	Junc. Highway No. 24	28
75	Blackie (3 miles N.)	16
91	High River	0

HIGHWAY No. 24

Miles (Read down)		Miles (Read up)
0	Junc. Highway No. 23	44
12	Mossleigh	32
28	Carseland	16
44	Junc. Highway No. 2	0

HIGHWAY No. 25

Miles (Read down)		Miles (Read up)
0	Cardston	55
17	Spring Coulee	38
31	Magrath	24
55	LETHBRIDGE	0

Fishing in Alberta

The best fishing is to be found in the mountain streams of the Rocky Mountains and foothills, and in the semi-wooded and wooded areas of the north country. Pike, perch and pickerel are mostly found in the lakes situated in the great plains and hilly sections of the Province, but trout fishing is principally confined to the foothills, mountain streams and the National Parks.

The following is a list of the principal places where good fishing is available:

WATERTON LAKES PARK—In Waterton River, Maskinonge Lake, Lower Waterton (Knight's Lake), Middle Lake, Main Waterton Lake, Belly River, N. Fork Belly River, Crooked Creek, Vimy Creek, Crypt Lakes, Bertha Lake, Carthew Lakes, Alderson Lake, Cameron Lake, Cameron Creek, Blackiston Brook, Galway Creek, Dungarven Creek, Twin Lakes, Lost Lake, Bowerman Creek, and other waters of the National Park.

TRIBUTARIES OF KOOTENAY RIVER—In Drywood River and Yarrow Creek.

BELLY RIVER—Accessible by motor road from Waterton to Cardston and Hillspring to Cardston.

ST. MARY'S RIVER—At Kimball, accessible by motor road about twelve miles from Cardston.

TRIBUTARIES OF THE OLD MAN RIVER—Pincher Creek, Crow's Nest River and Lakes, and the main stream of the Old Man River, into the Crow's Nest forest reserve with upper tributaries that are open. Livingstone, Carbondale and Castle rivers, West branch of Castle River, and that portion of Race Horse Creek, from the mouth of Daisy Creek eastward. Reached by motor roads, either main Crow's Nest road, or side roads, branching off this road at Pincher, Cowley or Lundbreck.

EAST OF LETHBRIDGE—Chin Lakes.

NORTH-WEST OF LETHBRIDGE—Park Lake, Keho Lake.

WEST OF NANTON—Willow Creek (North and South Branches).

WEST OF HIGH RIVER—Highwood River.

WEST OF OKOTOKS—Sheep Creek.

WEST OF CALGARY—Elbow River and Bow River, Jumping Pond, Spray Lakes, Kananaskis Lakes.

BANFF PARK—Lake Minnewanka, Bow River, Spray River, Sawback Lakes, Altrude Lake, Baker Lake, Boom Lake, Consolation Lake, Egypt Lake, Marvel Lake, Mystic Lake, Ptarmigan Lake, Shadow Lake, Taylor Lake, Twin Lake, Vermilion (3rd) Lake, Vista Lake, Baker Creek, Cascade River, Corral Creek. Fishing can also be enjoyed in numerous small streams within the park, and detailed information can be obtained from the park officials and guides at Banff.

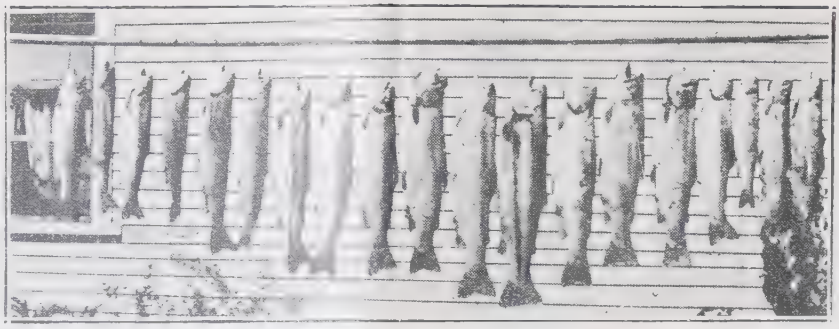
EAST OF CALGARY — Bow River, Chestermere Lake.

BROOKS — Lac Newell, and other small lakes.

BASSANO—Bow River.

RED DEER—Sylvan Lake, Pine Lake.

LACOMBE—Gull Lake, Buffalo Lake (2 miles from Mirror).



A Good Day's Catch

Lake trout, thruout the province—May 15th to September 15th.

Pike, pickerel, perch, gold-eyes thruout the province — May 16th to March 31st.

Angling Fees — For both resident and non-resident, per individual, $2.25 for the season.

WETASKIWIN AND MILLET—Pigeon Lake, Battle Lake and Buck Lake.

WEST OF EDMONTON—Wabamun Lake, Lake Isle, Lac Ste. Anne, Chip Lake. Tributaries of the Athabasca and McLeod Rivers near Edson.

NORTH WEST OF EDMONTON—Lac La Nonne and Lake Nakamun, Baptiste Lake, Lesser Slave Lake, Shaw Creek, Peace Creek, Martin River and Prairie Creek, etc.

JASPER PARK—In 1932, Maligne Lake, Medicine Lake, Beaver Lake and Maligne River were opened for speckled trout fishing. These waters were stocked prior to this date, and the experiment was so successful that today some of the finest speckled trout fishing on the continent is found here. These lakes are magnificently situated in the centre of the scenic splendour of the Canadian Rockies. In addition to the above, the Amethyst Lake area was opened to the public for the famous Rainbow trout fishing in 1936. There is also good fishing at Evelyn Lakes (Horshoe Lake), Mona Lake and Caledonia Lakes.

NORTH AND EAST OF EDMONTON — Cold Lake, Moose Lake, Muriel Lake, Frog Lake, Lake St. Vincent, Floating Stone Lake, Fork Lake, Pinehurst Lake, Beaver Lake, Lac la Biche, Skeleton Lake, Amisk Lake, Buck Lake, etc.

FISHING PERMITS—Fishing permits may be procured from any fisheries inspector. Copy of the fishing regulations may be obtained from the Fisheries Inspectors or from the Director of Fisheries Division, Department of Lands and Mines, Edmonton.

FISHING DATA, ALBERTA

Trout (other than lake trout), Arctic grayling, Rocky Mountain white fish—in waters from the International boundary to and including the Bow River and tributaries, June 15th to October 15th. In the Red Deer and North Saskatchewan rivers and tributaries, May 15th to September 15th. In the Athabasca river and tributaries, June 15th to October 15th.

Parties desiring any additional information regarding tackle, outfits, guides, etc., for fishing in the Province of Alberta, should communicate with the Fisheries Branch, Department of Lands and Mines, Government Buildings, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

Hunting in Alberta

BIG GAME

Big game hunting in Alberta provides an attractive sport for hunters from many countries. No other districts provide such a variety and abundance of big game animals. Of these the big horned sheep, mountain goat, caribou, elk, moose, deer, grizzly and black bear, are found in various hunting areas in the foothills and mountains. Our national parks and game preserves provide ample breeding grounds, and the over-flow from these inviolate sanctuaries ensures a continuous supply.

BIG HORNED SHEEP is the most sought after trophy, and is found in various localities, from the Waterton Lakes Park in the south to within one hundred miles of Peace River in the north.

MOUNTAIN GOAT has a wider range, and though the old billies choose their homes in the more rugged mountains, they are found in most sections of the mountains throughout the length of the province.

WOODLAND CARIBOU and sub species, called Osborne Caribou, have their range from the Athabasca River north along the foothills, and in the mountains to the British Columbia boundary.

ELK have had a closed season for a number of years, and were mostly found in the Pembina-Brazeau Elk Reserve. As their numbers increased they spread to adjacent areas. As these are gregarious animals it was found advisable to open the season for a limited number of licenses which permits only the older bulls with heads of eight points and over to be taken.

MULE DEER—These large-eared species of the deer family are found in the foothills and mountains, from the Waterton Lakes Park to the northern part of the province. They afford very attractive hunting for the sportsmen who can only afford time and expenses for short trips.

MOOSE also provides excellent hunting north of the Calgary-Banff branch of the C.P.R. railroad to the northern part of the province. In the more remote areas they are quite plentiful, and good trophies may be secured.

GRIZZLY AND BLACK BEAR always provide a thrill for the hunter and in the fall are found in the most unsuspected places. They cover a wide range of hunting area, and are very difficult to hunt in the fall of the year, when they feed mostly on roots and berries in the timber and park areas. To ensure reasonable success in bear hunting, sportsmen should plan their hunts in the spring when the bears come out in the green slides for their earliest food supplies.

Bear are reported as plentiful in the foothills and mountain regions and may be taken under license September 1st to June 14th in this region outside of National Parks. They are also reported to be plentiful in the Lesser Slave Lake region.

ANTELOPE—There is an abundance of these animals in the south eastern part of the Province and there will be a short open season in the fall on them under special license.

Reliable outfitters and guides who are licensed under proper recommendations and credentials, may be secured in any locality that affords good hunting.

BIRD GAME

Nature has been particularly kind to the Province of Alberta, in providing large areas of lakes, which in turn provide suitable nesting grounds for most of the migratory water fowl. Unfortunately water levels in the southern part of the province are becoming so low that the sloughs and pot holes have dried up. Like the settler who arrived in recent years and found only the remote areas available for a homestead, so the wild duck proceeded further north where ample water and food supply is available.

On the Flight

Wild ducks and geese in Alberta afford hunters of migratory game birds an excellent opportunity to test their skill during the open season for these birds.

Sunday shooting, and the use of live decoys, is prohibited.

Most of the up-land game birds have a cycle which is coincident with the supply of rabbits. It is expected that for the next two or three years Sharp-tailed Grouse, commonly called Prairie Chicken, Ruffed Grouse, Spruce Grouse, and Ptarmigan, will be in fair supply in the localities to which they are adapted. There is a closed season on these birds at the present time.

THE EUROPEAN GREY PARTRIDGE, commonly called Hungarian Partridge, was introduced into Alberta by prominent sportsmen, over twenty years ago, and they increased in such numbers as to provide excellent sport. The season which usually extends for two months, gives bird hunters excellent opportunity for real sport.

THE CHINESE AND MONGOLIAN PHEASANTS have been released from time to time, and have shown satisfactory increase in most districts. There is a continuous closed season on these birds.

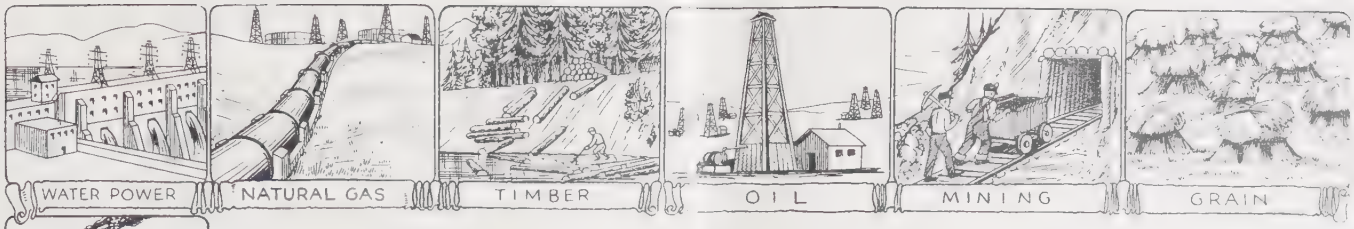
General supervision over hunting game of all kinds in Alberta is exercised by the Game Commissioner of the province. Matters in connection with the migratory bird treaty are dealt with by the Commissioner of National Parks, at Ottawa, but all other matters pertaining to game hunting are under the jurisdiction of the provincial game branch at Edmonton, Alberta.

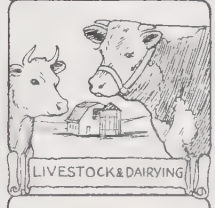
All guides and outfitters for big game hunting parties are licensed by the Alberta Government, thus ensuring a proper measure of reliability. Alberta guides have set a very high standard, and are noted far and wide for their reliability. They have set up a splendid record with not an accident recorded against them in the guiding of big game hunting parties.

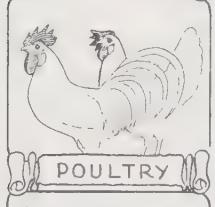
Information regarding game regulations and licenses may be obtained from the Game Commissioner, Department of Lands and Mines, Edmonton, Canada. Copies of the game regulations, with the various hunting seasons, will be sent on application. Alberta has also a Fish and Game Protective Association, with several branches in different centres of the province.

NON-RESIDENT FEES

Game Bird License (issued to non-resident of Canada, except under special permit)	$25.00
Special Big Game License	50.00
Special Elk License	50.00
Guest Game Bird License, per day	5.00







Facts About Alberta

Alberta was organized as a province in the year 1905, and is governed by a legislative body of 63 members, of which 56 are Social Credit, 5 are Liberal, and 2 are Conservative.

ALBERTA HAS:

An area of 255,285 square miles.

A population of 780,000.

An average annual precipitation of 17 inches, a snowfall of 50 inches, 2,000 hours of sunshine, and a mean temperature of 37 degrees.

Altitudes: Calgary, 3,389 feet; Edmonton, 2,158 feet; Lethbridge, 2,982 feet; Medicine Hat, 2,161 feet; Peace River, 1,225 feet.

7 cities, 53 towns, 145 villages, 159 municipal districts, 267 local improvement districts.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Agriculture: 70,000,000 acres of land suitable for agricultural development, only 18,000,000 acres cultivated. The home of international champion prizewinners in grains and livestock.

Coal: Over 1,000,000 million tons in coal reserves, production over 5,000,000 tons annually. Grades — Lignite, bituminous and sub-bituminous.

Natural Gas: Principal fields at Turner Valley, Medicine Hat, Viking and Foremost. Annual consumption, over 19 billion cubic feet, about 65 per cent of the consumption in Canada.

Petroleum: Principal fields at Turner Valley, Red Coulee, Wainwright, Ribstone and Skiff. Annual production over 1,300,000 barrels from over 120 wells, about 90 per cent of the production in Canada. Unprecedented activity is expected this year in all the oil fields of Alberta, and especially in the Turner Valley oil field.

Timber: About 60,000 square miles.

Bituminous Sands: More than 15,000 square miles.

Clay and Clay Products: Valuable fields at Medicine Hat, Redcliff, and west of Edmonton.

Salt: At Fort McMurray, there are valuable beds, some of which are at a depth of 650 feet.

Other Minerals: Gypsum, mica, talc, ochre, bentonite, copper, gold, silver, helium, irridium, and iron.

Water-Power: 1,500,000 h.p. is available; only 72,000 h.p. has been developed.

Fur: Annual production is nearly 2,000,000 pelts. There were over 500 fox and fur farms in the year 1936.

Fisheries: Annual commercial production is over 50,000 cwt.

Airport—Edmonton: Internationally known, one of the finest in Canada.

MISCELLANEOUS

Industries: Nearly 1,000 manufacturing plants, with close to 100,000,000 dollars invested in lands, building and equipment. The total payroll for all industries, is nearly 70,000,000 dollars, and the total number of people employed, 60,000. Industrial development includes packing plants, flour mills, beet sugar plants, biscuit factories, candy factories, butter and cheese factories, oil refineries, clothing factories, etc. Projects for the present year include tar sands and salt industries at Fort McMurray, absorption plants at Turner Valley for the processing of gas, and woolen mills at Ponoka and Magrath.

Education: A modern university with five affiliated colleges, three normal schools for the training of teachers, a provincial technical school at Calgary, over 4,000 public and high schools, and two agricultural schools.

Public Health: Over 90 hospitals, a system of public health nurses, and district nurses in the remote districts, health units, and government supervision of public health conditions.

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Principal Natural Resources

(Supplementary to "Facts About Alberta")

PETROLEUM

THE petroleum industry in Alberta has arisen from very humble beginnings to a place in the history of Canada and the British Empire which has commanded the attention of the world. Alberta produces at present, over 90% of the total petroleum production of Canada, and as Canada is rapidly advancing to a place of prominence in the petroleum producing countries of the world, Alberta will be given a very high place accordingly.

Oil activities in 1914, 1926 and 1929, paved the way to the greatest development in modern times, the petroleum industry of Alberta, and the year 1937 will open up a new era of even greater development.

In the year 1936 there were about 109 producing wells in the Turner Valley, 8 at Red Coulee, 9 at Wainwright and 1 at Skiff, making a total of 127 wells, the greatest in the history of the province.

A primary reason for the great increase of petroleum production in the province are the important and helpful amendments which have been effected in the petroleum prospecting regulations. One of these amendments provides for the granting of larger areas with reduced prospecting fees, as an encouragement to more intensive geological work.

The Turner Valley is undoubtedly the greatest of Alberta's oil fields, for in the year 1936 it produced 97% of Alberta's petroleum production. The Turner Valley oil field has in the past been noted for its high grade naphtha, but this year the sensational discovery was made that Turner Valley had, in addition to being a producer of high grade naphtha, a crude oil field containing one of the largest crude oil producing wells in the British Empire. From the Foundation well in the south of the Valley to the Sterling Pacific No. 3 well in the north, is a two-mile line on the western flank of the structure, which indicates a definite territory from which crude oil recoveries may be expected. Results from the remainder of the crude oil field will be ascertained by further drilling.

A new chapter in Alberta's oil industry was started last June by the bringing in of the Turner Valley Royalties into production at a depth of 6828 feet, over 400 feet in the limestone, and a daily production averaging 800 barrels of high grade, light crude oil.

Later the Foundation well, one mile directly to the south, came in at 376 feet, less depth than that of the Turner Valley Royalties' well, with an even higher gravity than its predecessor.

Following on the heels of these high grade petroleum producers Sterling Pacific No. 3 well, one mile to the north of Turner Valley Royalties, also came in with depths and crude oil gravity very similar to the previous two. Its production, though smaller than its predecessor, is nevertheless a valuable addition to this area.

The most dramatic producer of all, however, is the last arrival, the B. & B. well, situated immediately south of the Turner Valley Royalties well, which came in at the rate of approximately 2000 barrels a day.

With the advent of these discoveries it is only natural that a very pronounced interest should be awakened, not only in the Turner Valley area, but throughout the other oil fields of the province.

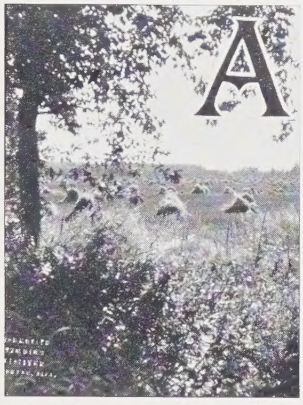
The Turner Valley Oil-Field, Alberta—Canada's Greatest Oil-Field

NATURAL GAS

SEVERAL large natural gas fields exist in the province, supplying cities and towns with fuel for heating and cooking. The larger fields at present being drawn from are Turner Valley, Medicine Hat, Viking and Fabyan. The annual production of natural gas is now approximately 19 billion cubic feet.

There are several other gas fields containing large deposits, but they are not conveniently located to be used profitably for commercial purposes.

AGRICULTURE



AGRICULTURE is Alberta's most important industry. In its short history, the province has won an outstanding position with respect to the production of farm products. These products have met with universal recognition, for Alberta has on many occasions been awarded International Championships and other prizes in grains and livestock.

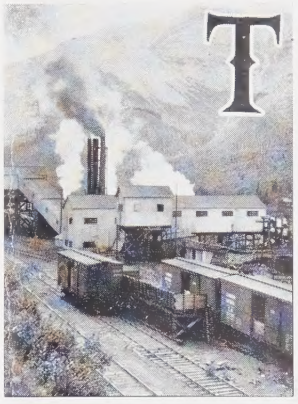
The land resources include open pastoral work, small proprietary ranching, broad grain farming, mixed farming, special dairy farming, special pure-bred stock-raising, and irrigation farming.

In the development of grain production, Alberta has come to the front very rapidly, not only in the matter of the extremely heavy yields obtained but also for the high quality of grain produced.

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

1906	$16,428,205
1936	157,332,520

COAL

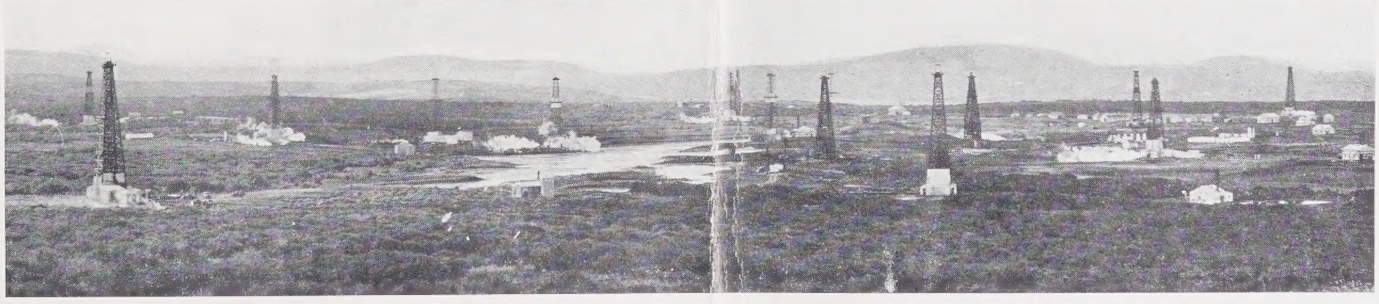


THE most important and extensive of the mineral resources is coal, of which there is an estimated reserve of 1,059,000 million tons, a figure almost inconceivable, providing a supply of fuel which would be sufficient for the whole of Canada for many generations. The different varieties of coal may be classified as lignite, bituminous and sub-bituminous, according to grades, or the Kootenay series, the Belly River series, and the Edmonton series.

The Kootenay series are situated along the Rocky Mountains and in the foothills to the west of the province, extending from north to south. The coal in this series ranges from bituminous to semi-anthracite.

The Belly River series extends over practically the whole of the southern half of the province, and is mined in the south, east and west of the province. The coal ranges from sub-bituminous to lignite.

The Edmonton series overlies the Belly River series in the centre of the lower half of the province, and includes the Edmonton district. Black lignite bordering on sub-bituminous in places, is the usual range of coal. There are over 300 mines in the province, employing 8,000 persons, and producing over 5,000,000 tons annually. Of the total production, a little over 20% is consumed in the province, the remainder being exported.



Giant Flares Light Up the Sky at Night—A Sight Well Worth Seeing

from
Sunny Prairies
to
Snow Capped
Mountains

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